AMERICAN CHEMIST.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter,

EMBRACING THE

"DRUG, PAINT AND OIL TRADE," "NEW YORK DRUGGISTS' PRICE CURRENT,"

AND "NEW YORK DRUG BULLETIN."

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Our "Globe A" brand is registered; any infringement upon it will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

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FOR CATTLE FOOD AND FERTILIZING.

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TALLOW AND MYSTIC COAL OILS.

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Cottonseed Oils, Soap Stock, Etc.,

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CITRON—250 HALF CASES PRIME QUALITY best Corsican, for sale by GANTZ, JONES & CO., 136 Duane Street.

OIL MARKET.

NEW YORK, Tuesday Ev'g, May 28.

Linseed oil is selling moderately in a jobbing way, with prices about one cent lower than last week, the quotation being now 57@58.

Whale and sperm oils are ruling dull and prices are about steady.

Lard oil, though ruling low for the past month, is still tending downward and considerable sales have been made this week at 55@56c, and some even as low as 54½c. The demand continues good both for home and export, with sales reported of 400 bbls 'Macy's prime,' in lots, at 55@56; 200 bbls P. & M. at 55@56½; 50 bbls prime at 55@56½; 60 bbls prime at 54½@56. The lower grades are also in fair demand for jobbing parcels, with sales of 100 bbls Extra No. 1 in lots at 52@53, and 75 bbls No. 1 at 48, beside numerous other small transactions.

Crude cottonseed oil has not come to hand very freely during the past week and the market is without any feature of note. There was a sale reported of 157 bbls at 36c. Prices have not changed since our last, holders still quoting steady figures, but the market closes dull.

Summer yellow has not been very active since our last and but little disposition is shown to operate. The arrivals have not been very large and prices are ruling steady in tone. The feeling is very unsettled and should a large parcel be taken prices would probably stiffen up, but if any round lots were forced on the market a contrary effect would be noticed, but at present ruling prices exporters do not show any desire to purchase beyond actual wants. Greases are ruling dull, the demand being restricted by the high prices quoted, other oils being relatively cheaper.

Winter oils continue in fair jobbing request and are still held at 50½c for yellow and 51½c for white.

The following will show the prices bid at the call each day, and the sales reported on and after call:

MAY 22.

	1st Call.	2d Call.
May	48½@50	48 @50
June	48½@49½	48 @49½
½ Year '78	47½@49½	48 @49½
July	48½@49½	48 @49
August	48 @49½	48 @49½
Year	46½@47	46½@47

500 June 49c.

MAY 23.

	1st Call.	2d Call.
May	48 @49½	47½@50
June	47½@49½	47½@49½
½ Year '78	47½@49½	48 @49½
July	47½@49½	48½@49½
August	48 @50	48½@50
Year	46 @47½	46½@47½

100 July 48½c.

MAY 24.

	1st Call.	2d Call.
May	...@....	47½@50
June	....@....	47½@49½
½ Year '78	47½@50	48½@49
July	....@49	48 @49
August	47½@50	48 @49
Year	46½@47½	46½@47½

100 August 48½c; 500 half year 49c.

MAY 25.

	1st Call.	2d Call.
May	47½@50	48 @50
June	47½@49½	48 @50
½ Year '78	48½@49	48½@49½
July	48 @49	48 @49
August	48 @49	48 @49
Year	46½@47½	46½@47½

100 August 48½c.

MAY 27.

	1st Call.	2d Call.
May	47½@50	47½@50
June	47½@50	47½@50
½ Year '78	47½@50	47½@50
July	47½@50	47½@50
August	47½@50	47½@50
Year	46 @47½	46 @47½

MAY 28.

	1st Call.	2d Call.
May	...@....	47½@50
June	48½@50	48 @49½
½ Year '78	48 @50	47½@49½
July	48 @49½	48 @49
August	48 @49½	48 @49
Year	46 @47½	46½@47

The following will show the prices bid at the call each Tuesday for the past three weeks:

	May 14.	May 21.	May 28.
May	49½	48½	47½
June	49½	48½	48
½ Year	49½	48½	47½
July	49½	48½	48
August	49½	48½	48
Year	47½	46½	48
Sales for week.	400	1500	1300

Exports of cottonseed oil from New York to foreign ports:

To	For week, ending May 27, 1878.	Since Sept. 1, 1877.
Trieste	.... bbls.	12,230 bbls.
Marseilles	.... "	8,829 "
Bristol	.... "	300 "
Bordeaux	.... "	300 "
Liverpool	.... "	100 "
London	.... "	36 "
Havre	.... "	717 "
Lisbon	.... "	3 "
Bremen	.... "	2 "
Glasgow	.... "	35 "
Melbourne	10 "	10 "
	10	22,562

Exports of cottonseed oil from New Orleans to foreign ports:

To	For week, ending May 21, 1878.	Since Sept 1, 1877.
Genoa	.... bbls.	25439 bbls.
Gibralter	.... "	16291 "
Trieste	.... "	9293 "
Marseilles	.... "	3766 "
Leghorn	.... "	4000 "
Havre	.... "	1180 "
Rotterdam	.... "	3 "
	....	59971

Crude Menhaden oil has arrived largely since our last, some of which had been sold previous to arrival at 32@32½c, the remainder was disposed of as follows: 128 bbls at 32c; 200 bbls at 31½c; 500 bbls at 31½ and 200 bbls at 31c. Refined oil is ruling quiet with sales reported of 50 bbls bleached at 43c and 100 bbls do at 42½c.

Bank and straits oil continue quiet with prices steady.

Cod oil is jobbing fairly at 48@50c for best domestic, with sales of about 100 bbls at these figures. Imported is ruling quiet; the quotation is still 53c.

Neatsfoot oil is in very fair jobbing demand, and considerable sales are making in small lots. Sales are reported of 100 bbls prime at 75c, and further sales have been made of No. 1 at 60@62½c.

Olive oil continues moderately active, with sales of 20 bbls at 1 10@1 15 as to quantity, and 10 bbls Malaga oil at 1 12½c.

Palm oil continues quiet in Boston, with not much offering. The quotation is 8@8¼c Boston delivery.

Cocoanut oil is still in light demand, and there has been no change in quotations that we hear of. Ceylon is quoted at 10½@11c, and Cochin at 13c.

Red oil has not changed since our last. Elaine is held at 47@48c with a fair inquiry. Saponified is ruling dull, and is nominally held at 52@52½c.

Tallow oil is in moderate jobbing request with a light supply. Prices are firm at 56½@60c.

Paraffine oils are ruling quiet and prices are tending downward. We quote this week for 25 gravity, city amber, 20@22c, and for 21 gravity 17@20c. Sales are reported of 300 bbls 25 and 28 gravity at about these figures.

West Virginia oils are in fair demand and we hear of sales of 50 bbls natural oil at 31½c; 211 bbls reduced oil at 16@20c, and 500 bbls reduced oil at a private price, supposed to be a shade below our quotations.

—:o:—

OIL CAKE.

We do not hear of any new feature in this market; prices remain at $30@30 50 for Western bag and City remains entirely nominal. The demand is light and we only hear of a few sales. Cotton cake is unchanged; the quotation is $22, with only a small trade doing.

—:o:—

SEEDS.

Linseed has not sold very largely since our last and no change in the quotation is to be noticed; Calcutta is held at about $1 77½ gold. Flaxseed is ruling dull and we do not hear of a single transaction. The quotation is $1 45.

New Bedford Oil Market.

NEW BEDFORD, May 27, '78.

There has been nothing done in crude sperm oil the past week, holders being disinclined to meet the views of buyers.

In crude whale oil there have been sales of 300 bbls for export and 350 bbls for manufacture, all at 45c, the market closing without further inquiry.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, '78.

This market has been fairly active for the week, with prices, except in one instance, firm. Buyers continue to buy only for pressing wants, and there is no tendency to speculation in any line.

Linseed oil has been rather quiet than otherwise, and prices have fallen off a little since my last, and are now quoted at 55@57c.

Lard oil is not much sought for just now, but prices remain firm at 58@59c.

Winter cottonseed is in fair demand for jobbing lots only, and dealers are still quoting 51c,

Cod oil is in moderate demand only, and with a large stock on the market is easy at 53@54c.

Whale and sperm oils are quite dull at present, with prices feverish and irregular; quotations are 68@69c for whale, with sperm held at $1 10@1 12.

Bleached menhaden is still dull and quiet; prices are unchanged, holders quoting 45@47c for small parcels.

Palm oil is in fair jobbing demand, and with a small stock in market is quoted at 8½@9c.

Paraffine is selling moderately, and 22c is asked for carload lots of 25 gravity, with 24@26c currency being paid for smaller quantities.

Price Current.

Oils—Duty in gold: Olive in casks, 25c; Salad, in bottles or flasks, $1; Linseed or Flaxseed, 7½ lb to gallon 30c. Hemp Seed, 23c; Cotton Seed, 30c per gallon. Neats' Foot, Sperm, Whale, Seal, and other Fish of Foreign Fisheries, 20 per cent ad val Cocoa Nut free: Crude Petroleum, 20c Refined .40c per gallon. stor $1 per gallon

The following are cash prices for round lots.

Linseed crushers, prices ℔ gal., in casks	58	@	60
Linseed, in bbls	58	@	60
Linseed, boiled, ℔ do., in bbls	64	@	65
Linseed, refined, ℔ do., in bbls	64	@	65
Mustard Seed, per gal	60	@	62½
Rapeseed, in bbls	75	@	1 00
Whale, crude, Northern, ℔ do., in casks in New Bedford		@	45
Whale, crude, Southern, ℔ do., in casks	40	@	42
Whale, Spring make, natural		@	
Whale, Spring make, Bleached		@	
Whale, natural winter, ℔ do., bbls	1 04	@	1 07
Sperm, bleached winter, ℔ do., do	1 09	@	1 12
Lard Oil prime City	55	@	56
Do. prime Western	54	@	56½
Do. weather made		@	
Lard Oil, No. 1 ℔ do.,	48	@	50
Lard Oil, No. 1, Extra	52	@	54
Lard Oil, No. 2 ℔ do., do	44	@	45
Cotton Seed crude prime	37	@	39
" " " " No 1	35	@	37
Cotton Seed, yellow Southern, ℔ do., do.	48	@	50
Cotton Seed, do. refined winter, ℔ do., do		@	60½
Cotton Seed, pure salad, ℔ do., do		@	51½
Cotton Seed, white winter, ℔ do., do	51½	@	52
Cotton Seed, do. summer		@	
Menhaden, select light		@	33
Menhaden, select light, strained	36	@	38
" Bleached	40	@	42
Menhaden, choice brown	32	@	33
Menhaden, inferior to dark	30	@	32
Bank Oil		@	36
Straits Oil	34	@	39
Sod Oil, English	55	@	
Sod Oil, American		@	50
Cod Oil, Domestic	45	@	50
Cod Oil, Newfoundland		@	55
Cod Liver Oil	1 05	@	1 15
Degras, per lb	5½	@	6
Olive, Sicily	1 10	@	1 15
Spanish, "	1 10	@	1 15
" Marseillies, "		@	
Neatsfoot, lubricating	75	@	80
Neatsfoot, No. 1	60	@	62½
Neatsfoot, No. 2	50	@	56
Horse oil	50	@	55
Palm, Acera, ℔ lb	8½	@	9
" Sherbro, ℔ lb		@	
Cocoanut, Cuban	10½	@	11
" Ceylon	10	@	10½
" Cochin	13½	@	13
" Honolulu		@	
" Domestic		@	
Red Oil, saponified	50	@	52½
Red Oil, Western (Elaine)	47	@	48
Paraffine Oil, city amber, 25 gravity	20	@	22
Paraffine Oil, city amber, 28 gravity	17	@	20
Paraffine Oil, 28 gravity (Cleveland) M & M	22	@	23
Paraffine, 25 gravity, Pittsburg	26	@	27
Paraffine Oil, city amber, 30 gravity	16	@	18
" " "Extra Neutral" (C T F)	28	@	32
Neutral Filtered	35	@	40
Neutral Filtered, White	50	@	60
Olivene	30	@	30
Paraffine Gas Oil	15	@	17
Rosin Oil, first run	14	@	15
Rosin Oil, second run	16	@	17
Rosin Oil, third run	18	@	19
Rosin Oil, fourth run	19	@	21
" Deodorized		@	19
Tallow Oil City (repressed)		@	65
Tallow Oil, Western do		@	60
" City No. 1 ... per lb		@	7¼
West Virginia, pure, 28½ gravity		@	
West Virginia, pure, 29 gravity	26	@	29
West Virginia, pure, 30 gravity	20	@	22
West Virginia, reduced, 28 gravity	16	@	20
" " " 29 gravity	16	@	20
Steam reduced Franklin, 28 gravity	16	@	20
" " " 29 gravity	14	@	20
Dry heat reduced Franklin, 28 gravity	16	@	20
" " 29 gravity	14	@	20
Steam refined cylinder	60	@	75

Oil Cake—

City Thick Oblong, in bags ℔ ton	31 00	@	24 00
City Thin Oblong, in bags	33 00	@	35 00
Western Thin oblong, dom. (currency)	30 00	@	30 50
" Thick "	29 00	@	29 50
Cotton Seed, decorticated	22 50	@	23 00

Seeds—Duty, Linseed, ℔ bush. of 56 lb. 20c. gold

Calcutta Linseed, gold, ℔ bush	1 92½	@	2 00
Bombay " " "		@	
Domestic, per bush, currency		@	1 50

General Produce.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday Ev'g., May 16.

There is no change in the market beyond the fact of less business being done, prices being quite steady. Sago flour 19s. The rape and mustard seed offered all taken in. Business in linseeds, linseed cakes, and palm kernels. No change in dyewoods. In drysalteries, castor oil, cutch, gambier, gum, and nitrate all steady, with moderate sales. Ashes, bark, sumac and tartar dull. Little done with Corozo nuts. Myrabolanes easier, but only the low qualities find buyers. Lard dull and lower. Palm oil steady. Tallow remains dull. Olive oil quiet and unchanged. Seed oils generally dull. Naval stores and petroleum quiet and unaltered in value.

Sago flour—130 bgs at 19s per cwt.

Rapeseed—496 bgs Bombay passed, with 46s per qr. bid.

Mustard seed—No offer for 510 bags Bombay.

Linseed—Small sales of Bombay at 53c per quarter.

Cottonseed cakes—5,120 bgs American sold at £5 2s 6d@6 5s per ton for sound.

Palm kernals—During the past few days 1,000 bgs sold at £12@13 10s per ton for ordinary to fine.

Aloe fibre—91 bales withdrawn, £15@15 17s 6d per ton bid.

Logwood in moderate demand at previous prices.

Fustic—42 tons Honduras at £5 10s, all faults, with sales of Jamaica at £5 5s per ton.

Ashes dull at 22s for old and 23s per cwt for new pot.

Bark quiet at late rates.

Brimstone without change.

Castor oil—60 cases of good seconds sold at 5⅜@5¾d per lb, chiefly the former price.

Cutch—300 bxs sold, Cock brand at 22s, and Elephant Howdah and Elephant T F at 24s per cwt.

Gambier—Block steady at 17s 9d@18s per cwt.

Nitrate of soda 16s@16s 3d with a moderate demand; 900 tons to arrive, March sailing, at 15s for U K, and 15s 3d per cwt for the continent.

Sumac dull; Tyrol 6s 3d@6s 6d. Spanish offers at 10s per cwt.

Tartar meets a slow sale at late rates.

Myrabolanes—2,300 bgs low quality at 6s@8s 6d per cwt.

Palm oil—100 tons sold, including Benin, at £36 5s, and Accra at £35 15s per ton.

Tallow shows no improvement.

Olive oil in moderate demand at steady prices.

Linseed oil dull at 27s@27s 9d per cwt, in export casks.

Rape oil very quiet; refined Stettin 40s 6d, and Dutch 37s per cwt.

Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined at 31s 6d@32s per cwt.

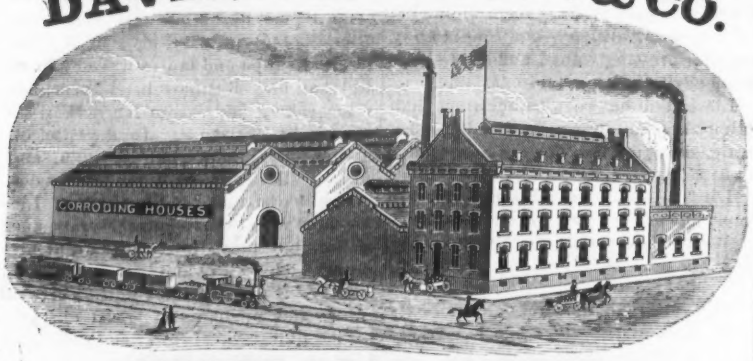
Work on the Seaboard pipe line has been commenced near Altoona. The following are the names of the gentlemen to whom the contracts were awarded: Edward Isett, of Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county, has the contracts for Blair county; Mr. Lake, of Ebensburg, Cambria, county, has Cambria county; Samuel Milliken, of Hollidaysburg, has Huntingdon county; and M. Grayson, of Shippenburg, has Bedford county.

The Philadelphia and Reading Rail Road Co. have introduced gas made from petroleum, and compressed in receivers for use on their cars, with very satisfactory results. In two years the saving has repaid their outlay, and a greatly superior light is maintained in the cars.

Ten acres of land was recently sold, situated on the head of Harrisburg Run, (Bradford,) for $3,500

SOUHEUR & NEIZERT,
Antwerp, Belgium,
OIL BROKERS
And General Commission Merchants

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.



WHITE LEAD WORKS,

EVERY KEG OF OUR WHITE LEAD BEARS THE FOLLOWING GUARANTEE

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH PA.

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS
PURE WHITE LEAD ..... 91 PARTS.
" LINSEED OIL ..... 9 "
100
$25 IN GOLD WILL BE PAID TO ANY ONE FINDING THE CONTENTS OF THIS KEG DIFFERENT FROM THE ABOVE ANALYSIS.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS IN PAINTS.

Office, 167 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE FAVORITE PAINT CAN.

Patented Jan. 9th, Jan. 16th, and Feb. 13th, 1877.

The Paint Trade has long been in want of a Can that could be opened without the use of tools, and at the same time have a cover complete, leaving the body of Can with a smooth top.

We feel confident that, in introducing FIELDS' PATENT FAVORITE PAINT CAN, we offer one that meets every requisite of the trade. The cut shows the Can with cover on, complete.

All that is required to open the Can is to hammer around top raised edge of cover, which, being provided with an inside rim of iron, acts as a knife and cuts the solder; then the cover is readily removed with the hand.

Send for Circular, with Sizes and Prices.

Manufactured by S. A. ILSLEY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Tin Cans,

P. O. BOX 3473. 173 Pearl Street, New York.

Brooklyn White Lead Co.,

INCORPORATED 1825.

CORRODERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE WHITE LEAD,

DRY AND IN OIL.

Office, 89 MAIDEN LANE,

NEW YORK.

MARYLAND WHITE LEAD CO. WARRANTED PURE WHITE LEAD BALTO.

TRADE MARK.

MARYLAND

WHITE LEAD COMPANY,

BALTIMORE, MD.,

CORRODERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

DRY WHITE LEAD AND WHITE LEAD IN OIL.

We guarantee all our manufactures to be perfectly pure.

JOHN CURLETT, President,
CHAS KETTLEWELL, Secretary.
Office—89 WEST LOMBARD STREET.

PAINT YOUR HOMES WITH

GUTTA PERCHA PAINT,

The Best Ready-Mixed in the Market

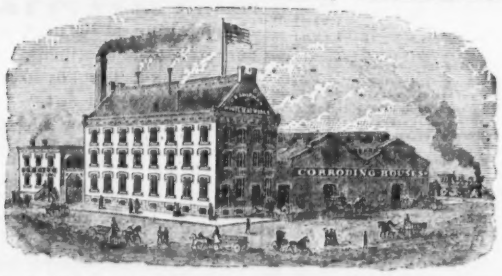
MANUFACTURED BY

Gutta Percha Paint Co.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

For Sample Colors and Price List, free, address office, 356 Euclid Avenue.

D.B.Shipman White Lead Works

FIFTEENTH STREET, CHICAGO.



CORRODERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

PERFECTLY PURE

WHITE LEAD

D. B. SHIPMAN WARRANTED PURE WHITE LEAD CHICAGO.

TRADE MARK.

This brand of Lead is manufactured from the best refined metal, carefully manipulated, and GUARANTEED to be PERFECTLY PURE, *and unsurpassed in* WHITENESS, FINENESS *and* COVERING CAPACITY.

Your orders are solicited.

DAN'L B. SHIPMAN,
Pres't

B. L. FAHNESTOCK, PRES., B. S. FAHNESTOCK, SEC., B. F. VANDEVORT, TREAS.

FAHNESTOCK WHITE LEAD CO.,

Corroders and Manufacturers of

PERFECTLY PURE
White Lead,

RED LEAD, ORANGE MINERAL, POTTERS' LEAD, GLASS MAKERS' LEAD & PUTTY.

All our products are guaranteed Strictly Pure.

Quotations furnished on application.

OFFICE
76 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURG.

FAHNESTOCK PERFECTLY PURE WHITE-LEAD PITTSBURG WHITE-LEAD CO.

Trade Mark.

FAHNESTOCK TRADE MARK WHITE-LEAD COMPANY Co.

EDWARD HILL,

25 & 27 CEDAR STREET,

AGENT FOR

BLUNDELL, SPENCE & CO., [Limited] Hull,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Liquid Paints Mixed Ready for Use in Assorted Tins,

PATENT DRYERS, INDIAN REDS,
OCHRES, PAINTS GROUND IN OIL,
DRY COLORS, VARNISHES.

COOKSON & CO., Newcastle-on-Tyne,

VENETIAN RED, ORANGE MINERAL,
RED LEAD, ANTIMONY, &C.

JARROW CHEMICAL COMPANY, South Shields,

SODA ASH, SAL SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BI CARB, &C.

GVE. BOTELBERGE & CO., GHENT,

ULTRAMARINES,

For Paper Makers, Calico Printers, and Painters' Use,

AND IMPORTER OF

Chemicals and Kauri Gum.

AMERICAN WHITE LEAD CO. STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD LOUISVILLE

T. J. McCOY, Pres't. T. H. McCOY, Sec'y.

AMERICAN WHITE LEAD CO.,

Louisville, Ky.,

CORRODERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE

WHITE LEAD,

DRY AND IN OIL.

☞ We guarantee our Manufactures to be Strictly Pure.

PAINT MARKET.

NEW YORK, Tuesday Ev'g., May 28.

Trade continues about the same as at our last report; there is no great activity to be noticed, but manufacturers and dealers are doing a fair jobbing business, and look hopefully forward to a better trade during the coming month.

The exports since January 1 are as follows:

	Pkgs.	Values.
Paints not spec.....	3731	$29525
Red Lead.....	4	76
Ultramarine.....	4	103
Varnish.....	1539	27881
Vermilion.....	....	....
White Lead.....	341	1607
Zinc Oxide.....	3120	20672

The following will show the total imports of paints for week ending May 27:

Boneblack 5 cks; bronze powder 6 cs; carmine 1 cs; chalk 230 tons; Dutch metal 1 cs; flocks 10 bgs; glue 41 cks; gypsum 100 cks; lampblack 5 cks; manganese 174 bbls; orange lead 45 cks; plumbago 10 cks; quicksilver 100 btls; talc 20 cs; terra alba 40 cs; Venetian red 200 bbls; verdigris 5 cks.

White lead has not moved in very large parcels since our last, but a fair jobbing trade is to be noticed at association prices. Sales are reported of 10 tons dry, an outside lot, at 7c. English B B lead in oil is in moderate demand for jobbing parcels at 10c gold.

American zinc has been in fair demand for good quality, but prices are a little off, and some sales have been made as low as 4¾c. Prime white is in good steady demand at 6c. Sales have been made since our last of 150 bbls good quality at 5½c, and 200 bbls off color at 4¾c. French zinc is selling fairly in a jobbing way at 8@8½c, with sales of 55 bbls V M red seal at these figures. L Z O has arrived to the extent of 250 bbls, most of which has gone into store.

Chalk is dull and might be had as low as 25c. 230 tons, however, were sold during the week at about 55c.

Paris white has been very active during the week and manufacturers are again behind with their orders. Sales are reported of 98 tons English cliffstone Paris white at full prices, and we also hear of an outside lot imported English Paris white at 1 40c currency.

Whiting is also active and sales for the West aggregate 4000 bbls at prices ranging from 32½@35c f o b for commercial and 45@65c for gilder's. The supply of the latter is not large.

English china clay is quiet at the moment and prices are rather irregular. Prime grades are not over plenty but the stock of ordinary is large. Sales are reported of about 50 cks at $17 50 ex vessel. Domestic clay is in moderate demand with sales of 64 cks white Southern at $13, and 39 cks off colored at $11.

Terra alba is quoted at 1@1½c with sales of 80 cks at these figures. A prime article is hard to get, but there is an abundant supply of lower grades in the market.

Talc is in slightly better request and we note sales this week of 100 bgs at a private price, supposed to be about 1½c.

Marble dust is moving in a jobbing way at 85c, but no sales of consequence are reported.

Paris green continues quiet and prices are even lower than last week, the quotation being now 22c for pure, though large lots might be had as low as 20c. It is anticipated by dealers that business will improve and prices again advance should the present warm weather continue a few days longer.

Metallic paints are in fair request for future delivery at about $20 per ton, though some brands are selling considerably lower. We hear of no large sales.

American red lead is in regular consumptive demand at 6½@6¾c. English is ruling dull, owing probably to the higher price.

Quicksilver vermilion is selling fairly in small parcels, and is held at 57½@57½c currency according to quality.

American vermilion is in jobbing request at 14@14½c for best and 13@13½c for lower grades.

French orange mineral continues quiet, but the quotation is firm at 12½c. English is held at 9@9½c, with a light demand.

Rochelle ochres are moving in a jobbing way, with sales of 150 cks N M B, to arrive, at 1 35@1 40c, and 50 cks L L M B, to arrive, at 2c. Domestic ochres are in better request, and we note sales of 75 bbls double washed Bermuda at 1¾c, and 100 bbls single washed at 1½.

Umbers are in fair jobbing demand, and we hear of sales of 50 cks raw lump Turkey at 1½c gold.

Siennas are also selling fairly in jobbing parcels, with sales of 40 cks burnt Italian at 2¾c, and 20 cks raw at 4½c gold.

Plumbago is in fair request, and we note sales of 200 bbls at 2¾c.

Domestic glues are in moderate demand, and only a few sales are reported. Prices are ruling firm. Irish glues are unchanged; the demand is fair and the quotation 11@13c.

American window glass is in light jobbing request, and prices are firm.

French window glass is unaltered. There is a moderate trade to be noticed, and discounts continue 60@10 per cent for single and 70 per cent for double.

Domestic ultramarine has fallen off in demand since our last, still there is a fair jobbing business doing. Prices are still 14@20c. Imported is ruling quiet with prices steady.

Varnish gums continue in fair jobbing request, and prices are ruling strong for most kinds. Shellacs are in light jobbing request, with prices a trifle firmer than in our last. Sales have been made during the week of about 100 cs different kinds at our quotations.

Philadelphia Paint Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, '78.

Business in this market has shown sympathy with the others and has fallen off, both on account of the weather and the usual slackness which comes with warm weather.

White lead in oil is rather quiet, and is only selling in small lots to the country trade for consumption; prices are steady at 9c for small and 8½c for large lots.

Dry lead is quiet and dull with only small parcels moving at 8c.

American zinc has been rather quiet, selling only in small lots at 5@5½c according to quality; low grades can be had for 4¾@5c. French zinc, with a fair demand, is quoted at 7¾@8c gold.

Whiting is quiet and dull, dealers still quoting 35@37½c for commercial and 55@75c for gilder's fine.

Chalk is dull with prices only nominal

Paris white is in fair jobbing demand with prices ruling firm at 1 43@1 45c.

Orange mineral is quiet and dull, with quotation at 9c currency for imported. American is selling at 8@8½c.

Barytes are only in fair demand, and have fallen off of late. Prices remain at $25@40, the latter for floated.

China clay is very scarce in this market with a fair demand and prices consequently keep up to the mark; quotations are $20 for prime, with ordinary and low grades at $17@18.

Quicksilver vermilion is in good demand with the price still held at 55c gold. American is selling at 12@15c.

Carmine is quiet with no particular demand and is held at $4 75@5.

Venetian red is quiet. Cookson's jobbing at 1 55@1 60c.

American red lead with only a moderate demand is quoted at 7¼@7½c.

Metallic paints are in fair demand and are quoted at $25, which price can be shaded for large lots.

Glues are quite active with prices steady, quotations ranging from 18@20c according to quality.

Paris Green is quite active with prices stiff and tending upward; quotations are 25@26c for a really good article.

JOHN JEWETT & SONS,

182 Front Street,

JEWETT & SONS PERFECTLY PURE WHITE LEAD TRADE MARK

CORRODERS —OF— LEAD, AND CRUSHERS —OF— LINSEED,

JEWETT'S PERFECTLY PURE LINSEED OIL RAW, BOILED & REFINED

NEW-YORK.

St. Louis Chemical and Zinc Works.

OXIDE OF ZINC.
Refined and Floated
BARYTES
Yellow Ochre,
Manufactured by
PAGE & KRAUSSE,
410 Almond St.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

☞ Who are the only parties in the U. S. who make
FLOATED BARYTES.

Pure English Paris Green
in 1 Cwt. kegs,
Imported and For Sale by
HOBBS, POPE & CO.,
174 High street, Boston.

GERMANIA
ULTRAMARINE WORKS,
Whitestone, L. I.,
W. HOFFMANN & CO., Proprietors,
OFFICE, 74 Pine Sreet, New York,
Manufacture HIGH GRADE ULTRAMARINES for manufacturing purposes Only.
We specially call the attention of the Trade to our superior Cotton Printing Ultramarines, and also our Alum Proof Ultramarine which is greatly stronger than any other produced.

VALENTINE & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF VARNISHES

VALENTINES VARNISHES

FOR THE COACH AND RAILWAY TRADE AND FOR EXPORT
323 Pearl Street, New York.

KEYSTONE WHITE LEAD WORKS.
ARMSTRONG & McKELVY,
Corroders and Manufacturers of STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD, Dry and in Oil, RED LEAD, ORANGE MINERAL, LITHARGE, COLORS, and PUTTY.
Office, 37 Wood Street, - - - - PITTSBURGH, PA.

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY. PURE WHITE LEAD STRICTLY GUARANTEE LABEL PITTSBURGH, PA.

We guarantee quality of our goods equal to any produced in the country, and orders will have prompt attention.

REWARD!
Will give $25 in GOLD for every ounce of adulteration found in White Lead of our manufacture, bearing our name. We guarantee Strict Purity, and a degree of Fineness and Whiteness unequalled by any other Brand.
Armstrong & McKelvy.

The ROSS BURR STONE MILL!

For White Lead, Coach Colors, Paris White, &c. in Oil, Water or Varnish, Printing Inks, Chocolate, Paste Blacking, Axle Grease, Ready Mixed Paints, &c.

CHARLES ROSS, Jr.,

81 & 83 First Street, BROOKLYN, E. D., N. Y

WANTED.

Color Manufactur and Chemist. One who understands the making of Prussian Blue, American Vermilion, Yellows and Greens. Address, stating terms, CHEMIST,

OFFICE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.

Price Current.

Paints—Duty. On White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge, dry or ground in oil, 3 cents ℔ lb; Paris White, ℔ lb, 1c; Whiting, dry, 1 c. ℔ lb; Dry Ocares 50c ℔ lb; Oxide of Zinc, 1½c. ℔ lb; Ochre, ground in oil, $1 50 ℔ 100 lbs; Spanish Brown, 25 ℔ cent ad val; China Clay, $5 ℔ ton; Venetian Red, Ivory and Bone Black and Vermilion 25 ℔ cent ad val; WhiteChalk, free; Sulphate Barytes, crude and refined, ¼ cent ℔ lb. Ultramarine, 5c per lb.

Dry Colors.

BLACKS.			
English Drop Black	11	@	18
American	10	@	14
Frankfort	25	@	30
American Ivory	2½	@	3½
Lampblack prime	20	@	25
" ordinary	5	@	10
BLUES.			
Chinese Blue	65	@	75
Prussian "	50	@	60
Soluble "	60	@	70
Cobalt "	5 00	@	8 00
Ultramarine Blue	14	@	20
Celestial	7	@	10
Blue Verditer	25	@	30
" Refiners	50	@	75
BROWNS.			
Sienna Italian burnt and powd	8	@	10
" " " lumps	6	@	8
" " raw powd	8	@	10
" " " lumps	5	@	7
" American burnt and powd	2½	@	3
" " raw	2½	@	3
Umber Turkey, burnt and powd	4½	@	5½
" " " lumps	3½	@	4
" " raw and powd	4	@	5
" " " lumps	2	@	3
" " American powd		@	2½
" " " raw		@	2½
Vandyke Brown, English	6½	@	9
" " American	3	@	4
Spanish Brown	1½	@	1½
GREENS.			
Chrome Green	10	@	20
Hibernia "	14	@	20
Paris "	16	@	22
Brunswick Green	7	@	10
English Bronze Green	13	@	16
" Quaker "	13	@	16
French Verdigris, powd	40	@	45
REDS.			
Carmine, No 40 gold	4 75	@	6 50
Crocus Martis	6	@	7
Indian Red, English	6½	@	14
Tuscan "	20	@	25
Turkey "	12	@	15
Litharge Eng. Flake	10	@	10½
" Amer. pow'd	7¼	@	7½
Red Lead, Eng. gold	9¼	@	9¾
" American	7¾	@	7¾
Orange Mineral, Eng lish gold	9¼	@	10
" " French		@	11¾
Rose Pink, English		@	10½
" American cur'cy		@	10½
Vermilion, Imported English		@	
" American Quicksilver gold	55	@	57½
" Chinese	80	@	85
" Trieste	75	@	80
" American	13	@	14½
Venetian Red, Cookson's		@	1¾
" " H R & Co		@	1¾
" Bell Brand		@	1¾
" " American		@	1¾
YELLOW.			
Chrome Yellow	10	@	25
Ochre, Rochelle gold	1 40	@	1½
" Havre	1½	@	1¾
" Washed Dutch gold	4½	@	5
" " French "	4¾	@	4¾
" " Native Oxford lamp	10	@	12
" " " powd	12	@	14
" Golden		@	

White Lead, Zincs, Etc.

China White	14	@	16
Flake "	15	@	18
Kremnitz, White	18	@	22
American Dry White Lead	7	@	7¾
English " " gold	9¼	@	9¾
Zinc White, V. M. Co.'s Green Seal g'd	10	@	10½
" " Red gold	8	@	8½
" " American Ex		@	5
" " No. 1	4¼	@	4¾

Mineral and Metallic Paints.

Brandon Yellow	1½	@	
" Red	1¾	@	
" Brown	1¾	@	
Eagle Metallic	1½	@	2
Lehigh Brown	1½	@	2
Prince's Metallic	1½	@	2
Prince Bro's Iron Ore Paint	1½	@	2
Richmond Metallic	1½	@	2

Miscellaneous.

Barytes	2	@	2½
Chalk	¾	@	¾
China Clay per ton	18 00	@	23 00
Whiting, Commercial	85	@	37
" Gilders'		@	55
Paris White, English Cliffstone		@	1¼
" " American		@	1½
French Talc	3	@	3½
Terra Alba	1½	@	1½
Dentists' Plaster per bbl	3 00	@	
Calcined " "	2 75	@	
Marble Dust " "	1 75	@	
Pumice Stone, original cks	1¼	@	1½
" selected lumps, in bbls	2½	@	4
" powdered pure, "		@	2½
Rotten " original cks		@	4
" " selected lumps	5	@	15
" " powdered, in bbls	3	@	4
Rubbing Stone	5	@	7
Smalts, German Blue	13	@	15
" Super Black	8	@	10
" Estes "	4	@	5

Price List.

of

JOHNSON'S PATENT STANDARD DRY SIZED KALSOMINE

and

FRESCO PAINTS,

Ready For Use.

Dry in 5 lbs. pkgs	10	@	13
Fresco Paints	31	@	1 17

Paints in Oil.

Coach Black in Japan	25	@	50
" in Oil	18	@	25
Drop "	18	@	2
Chrome Green	60	@	70
Prussian "	30	@	50
Ultramarine Blue	30	@	35
Burnt Sienna	10	@	17
Raw "	10	@	17
Burnt Umber	10	@	16
Raw "	10	@	16
Van Dyke Brown	10	@	17
Chrome Green	10	@	18
Paris "	25	@	35
English Permanent	35	@	40
Narbonne Verdigris	60	@	70
Indian Red	14	@	20
Venetian Red	10	@	12
Flat Brick Red	12½	@	14
American Vermilion	20	@	30
Chrome Yellow	15	@	25
Oxford Stone Yellow	15	@	25
Golden Ochre	12	@	15
French "	10	@	12
Patent Dryer, Eng. in bulk gold	6¼	@	
" " in cans gold		@	8
" " Am. "	9	@	10
English White Lead gold	10	@	10¼
American Pure White Lead "	8	@	5¼
Zinc White V M Co. Green Seal	11	@	12
" " " Red "	10	@	11
" " " G S in poppy oil		@	
" " " R S "		@	
" " " American	7	@	9
" " " French, in varn	22	@	25
" " " Am., in varnish	18	@	20
Putty, in bulk	1¾	@	2
" in blads	2½	@	3

SANDPAPER.

Discount 15 per cent.

Flint Paper, No. 00 to 1½ and ass'd	$4 25 per ream.
" " No. 2, 2½ and 3	4 75 " "
Roll, Extra Flint Paper, in 50 yard rolls, width 23½ in.	
No. 00 to 1½	9c per yard.
No 2	10c " "
No. 2½	11c " "
No. 3	12c " "
Star Paper, all Numbers	$3 25 per ream.
Emery Paper, No. 00 to 1½ and ass'd	6 50 " "
" " No. 2	7 50 " "
" " No. 2½	9 00 " "
" " No. 3	11 50 " "
" Cloth, No. 00 to 1½ and ass'd	18 00 " "
" " No. 2	20 00 " "
" " No. 2½	24 00 " "
" " No. 3	26 00 " "

Nos.	00,	0,	1,	1½,	2,	2½,	3
Flour,	120,	100,	90,	80,	70,	60.	54. 46.

GLUE.

No.	
A Extra	@32
I Extra	@28
I	@24
IX	@20
1¼	@16
1⅜	@14
1½	@13
1⅝	@11
1¾	@10
2	@ 9
2¼	@ 8
2½	@ 7

VARNISHES.

AMERICAN.			
Imitation English	per gal.	4 25@	4 75
Wearing Body	"	3 25@	4 25
Coach No. 1	"	1 25@	1 50
No. 2	"	1 00@	1 25
Furniture, Extra No. 1	"	1 25@	1 50
No. 1	"	0 80@	1 25
No. 2	"	0 75@	1 00
White Copal	"	2 75@	3 00
" Damar	"	1 20@	1 50
" Shellac	"	2 25@	3 25
Gold Size	"	1 75@	2 50
Black Asphaltum	"	0 60@	1 10
Black Baking Japan	"	0 90@	1 25
Finishing Baking	"	1 40@	1 75
Black Paraffine	"	0 45@	0 50
Brown Japan	"	0 75@	1 45
Valentine's coach	"	4 00@	6 00
Rosenberg's Standard Carriage	"	2 75@	3 50
" " House Painters	"	1 50@	2 00
ENGLISH.			
Harland & Son's	"	5 50@	6 50
Noble & Hoare's	gold	5 50@	6 00
Blundell, Spence & Co's	"	5 00@	

VARNISH GUMS.

(See also drug list).

Copal, Angola cleaned per lb.		45 @	70
" Benguela cleaned	"	45 @	62
" Sierra Leone cleaned	"	31 @	33
" Zanzibar A	"	1 00@	1 10
" " A A	"	75 @	85
" " A A A	"	@	55
" Manila	"	6½@	7¾
Damar, Singapore	"	20 @	22
" Batavia	"	22 @	24
Kauri, scraped	"	10 @	14
" chiseled	"	17 @	19
" selected	"	25 @	50
Masti	"	1 75@	2 00
Sandrac	"	26 @	31
Shellac, native	"	@	17
" 2d English	"	18 @	21
" D C	"	22 @	23
" garnet, gold	"	@	16
" bleached	"	@	29

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Sizes.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
6x 8 to 10 x 15	$7 50	$6 75	$6 25	$5 75
11x14 to 16x24	8 50	7 75	7 25	6 50
18x22 to 20x30	10 75	9 75	8 75	7 75
15x36 to 24x30	12 25	10 75	9 00	
26x28 to 24x36	13 00	11 50	9 75	
26x36 to 26x44	14 50	13 25	10 75	
26x46 to 30x50	15 00	14 00	11 25	
30x52 to 30x54	16 00	14 50	12 00	
256 to 34x56	17 25	15 50	13 50	
4x58 to 34x60	18 25	17 25	15 00	
36x60 to 40x60	20 75	18 75	17 25	

DOUBLE

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
6x 8 to 10 x 15	$12 00	$11 00	$10 00	$9 2/0
11x14 to 16x24	13 75	12 50	11 75	10 5
18x22 to 20x30	17 25	15 75	14 00	
15x36 to 24x30	19 75	17 25	14 50	
26x28 to 24x36	21 00	18 50	15 75	
26x36 to 26x44	23 25	21 25	17 25	
26x46 to 30x50	24 00	22 50	18 00	
30x52 to 30x54	25 75	23 25	19 25	
30x56 to 34x56	27 75	25 00	21 75	
34x58 to 34x60	29 25	27 75	24 00	
36x60 to 40x60	33 25	30 00	27 75	

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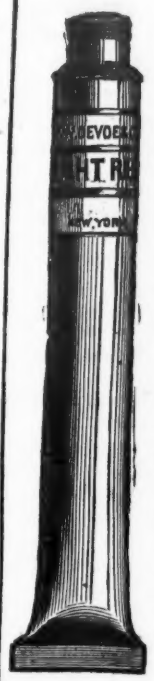

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BROKER IN

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New York.

Out of town orders solicited.

ASPHALTE.

As found in Nature, asphalt consists of a variable proportion of bitumen, intimately incorporated with calcareous or siliceous matter. Its origin is supposed to be due to the action of heat on vegetable substances, confined in the interior of the earth, forming a liquid bitumen or petroleum, which has, under pressure, probably from volcanic action, penetrated various limestone and sandstone formations in certain parts of the world. This product hardens on exposure to the air, and forms the rock asphalte used for road-making, etc., a preference being given to the combination of bitumen and carbonate of lime, as the adhesion is better than with the sand. The chief sources of supply are the mines at Seyssel, in the Jura Mountains; Val de Travers, in Switzerland; Limmer near Hanover; those in Brunswick and at other places on the Continent, where it is obtained as a bituminous limestone of a dark-brown color, containing from 8 to 20 per cent. of bitumen—that containing about 12 per cent. being considered most suitable for general use. On being quarried it is broken up melted, and cast into blocks, or ground into a powder, and can be procured in both forms in the market. A certain proportion of "grit is usually introduced into the asphalte, the quantity ranging from one-tenth to quarter the bulk, and the quality, with regards to fineness, will depend on the purity of asphalte and the use to which it is to be applied. Refined bitumen or mineral tar is used as a flux, and by varying the proportion of materials a mastic can be produced suitable for any situation.

Directions for Use.—The following instructions for fusing asphalte are quoted from a book issued by Claridg 's Asphalte Company : "The fire having been lighted in the caldron, put into the boiler 2 lbs. of mineral tar, to which add 56 lbs. of asphalte, broken into pieces of not more than 1 lb. each. Mix the asphalte and tar together with stirrer till the former becomes soft, and then place the lid on the caldron, keeping up a good fire. In a quarter of an hour repeat the stirring and add 56 lbs. more asphalte in similar-sized pieces, distributed over the surface of that in the caldron. Again, cover the caldron for ten minutes, after which keep the contents constantly stirred, adding by degrees asphalte in the proportion of 112 lbs. to 1 lb. of tar until the caldron is full and the whole is thoroughly melted. When fit for use the asphalte will emit jets of light smoke, and freely drop from the stirrer. Should it be wished to convert fine asphalte into coarse, 25 lbs. of grit (clean and free from dust), passed through a No. 10 sieve, is to be added to each 112 lbs. of the former, in which case the proportion of tar will be 3¼ lbs. instead of 1 lb. for every cwt. In India and other tropical climates, where the asphalte is more readily fixed, an excess of tar should be particularly avoided." Asphalte in a powdered state is also laid after being heated in iron vessels, by compressing in position with beaters and rollers, forming a surface without joint. The use of asphalte for the purposes in connection with building operations has been derived within the last fifty years; evidences appear of its use, as a cementing material, in the walls of important cities and buildings of Egyptian, Assyrian, and Roman construction.

Tests.—A good asphalte should not be easily affected by changes of temperature, not becoming appreciably soft under a heat less than 140° F.; should be proof against the action of frost, impervious to damp, hard and non-inflammable, plastic, tenacious, and light fusing readily at about 212° F.

Uses.—Asphalte is frequently used for preventing the rise of damp inside buildings or as a damp-proof course in walls, and for covering floors or roofs when nearly flat. For footpaths or roadways it wears well, but is liable to become dangerously slippery in wet weather. It is also used as a grouting for "sets" and wood paving. It is importing that asphalte should be laid on an unyielding base, with an even and dry surface, usually formed of cement concrete.

Thickness and Weight.—The thickness for damp courses should be from ¼ in. to ½ in.; for floors or roofs, ¾ in. or 1 in. spread in two layers, breaking joint in the bays; for footpaths ¾ in. laid in one layer, unless on verandas or where the percolation of damp (that sometimes works through the joints) must be avoided. For roadways, about 2 ins. is the usual thickness, laid either as a mastic or in powder. A cubic foot of asphalte weighs from 125 lbs. to 130 lbs. so that a layer 1 in. thick will equal about 10 lbs. per foot super, a layer ¾ in. thick about 8½ lbs. per foot super; 1 cwt. will cover about 14 ft. super ¾ in.

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Time has proved these Packages to be the ***most reliable*** *for* ***liquid or ready-mixed paints,*** the Parget or inside coating preventing any absorption of Oil, therefore when opened the paint turns out exactly as when packed, regardless of the time standing unopened.

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thick. The advantages of asphalte for preventing the rise or penetration of damp in buildings are unquestionable. For paving it is not adapted for buildings where the difference of temperature would cause the moisture in the air to condense at the surface of asphalte, keeping it always damp. For roadways it admits of being easily repaired, as the asphalte can be taken up, remelted, and relaid without loss. The danger to cattle traffic may be overcome by scouring, channeling, or by the insertion of wood slips or pegs, giving a better foothold than the smooth surface. A concrete formed with broken granite or limestone heated in the caldron with the asphalte before being spread—to insure thorough adhesion throughout the mass—forms a good roadway, wears well, and presents a rough surface giving a good fothold. It is not advisable to lay asphalte when in large surface, or in exposed situations, at a greater slope than 1 in 10, as it is apt to run under the heat of the sun, and the adhesion to surface cannot at all times be depended on. It is sometimes used as a rendering on vertical surfaces—such as a lining for tanks—when a good key can be procured (as in the joints of brickwork); but even then the surface should not be large, not too smooth, perfectly dry, and, if possible, heated before application. Artificial asphalte, consisting of limestone and liquid bitumen, has been tried for paving, etc., but it is not so durable as the natural asphalte. Tar paving is cheaper but less durable than the asphalte, and consists of a concrete formed with limestone and coal tar laid in certain thickness, and finished off with a coating of finer stuff, the whole being consolidated by rolling.—C. W.

"Egbert" writes: For covering the extrados of an arch asphalte is much to be recommended, as in all new masonry, whatever care there has been exercised, there is always a certain settlement causing, where ordinary lines are used, cracks and fissures, on account of their not possessing the elasticity of asphalte, and it often happens, where asphalte is used, that these small crevices solder themselves together, so to speak. The thickness necessary for coating any arch is not more than 3 5 to ⅛ in. The quantity of cement thus employed to cover a yard square is about 4½ lbs. The following proportions were found by Col. Emy to be the best for the asphalte of Gaugeac:- 2½ pints (wine measure) of pure mineral pitch, 11 lbs. (avoirdupois) of Gaugeac bitumen, 17 pints of powdered stone dust, wood ashes, or minion. For street paving it is imperative to have under the asphalte a bed of concrete of lime or gravel, the upper surface being rendered smooth by a coating of mortar. The thickness of the asphalte should never be less than ½ in. to ¾ in., and there should be always added a small quantity of pure quicklime as a further preventive against the asphalte becoming soft under the heat of the sun's rays. The two kinds mostly used in London for street paving are the Val de Travers and Limmer asphalte, but the former is more generally used.

Cost.—The Val de Travers is composed of rock from Neufchatel grit, and bitumen. The cost varies from 5s. 6d. to 9s, per square yard, according to the thickness and quantity used. For roofing, asphalte is an excellent material. The mode of laying an asphalte roof is as follows: The joists must be rough boarded, then a layer of felt soaked in mineral pitch (concrete, sand, or cement can be used instead of this if preferred). The asphalte must then be laid about ⅜ of an inch in thickness, and as hot as possible.—*Building News.*

TO COLOR ZINC ROOFS.

Among recent German inventions is a simple process, depending on the use of acetate of lead, by which every kind of color is applicable to sheets of zinc. By mixing blacklead, for instance, with the salt, a very agreeable light brown hue is obtained. It is by this process that the cupola of the synagogue at Nuremberg has been painted. A sufficient length of time has already elapsed, it is said, to show that the atmosphere has had no influence on the zinc sheeting of the roof, thus showing the practical value of the process in such cases. By the addition of other coloring matters, light or dark shades of yellow or gray may be produced.

ENGLISH PATENTS FOR MAKING PAINTS, COLORS AND VARNISHES.

NEW PAINT.

A. D. 1859, August 3.

Pin, Auguste.—"The compounding, preparing and application of a new sort of paint." This paint, called by the patentee "the hydraulisating white," and declared by him to be "unaffected by washing or the action of water, is to be used chiefly for primary coatings. To prepare it, calcine (so as not entirely to slack) stones "which when calcined produce fat-limes." Saturate the calcined blocks with muriatic acid, about 13 parts of water to 1 of acid, in sufficient quantity to form large pieces, which are to be thoroughly dried and reduced to a coarse powder. To 25 parts of the powder add 1 part of phosphate of soda, 1 of sulphate of zinc, 1 of syrup of potatoes of sugar, and 1 of wax soap; mix carefully, and the pigment is prepared; it should be protected from air and humidity.

When the pigment is to be applied, dilute it with pure water and let it stand for about 24 hours; grind it, adding pure water during the operation if necessary, and then "render it more or less liquid according to the degree of thirstiness of the surfaces to which it is to be applied." If it is desired to color the white, not more than 1 part of color should be added to 3 or 4 parts of white.

The colors, 'capable of being hydraulicized by their application upon or admixture with the white," are prepared as follows:—Dissolve chlorhydrate of zinc in equal parts of water and muriatic acid; add 10 parts of water and filter. Add thereto a mixture prepared "by dissolution of potash rendered caustic by lime at 10 per cent, weighing this salt, and an equal quantity of syrup of potatoes at 33 per cent, weighing the liquor." Add 4 or 5 parts of pure water and a loaf of sugar, so as to obtain 'a liquor similar to the thick oils used in oil painting." Add "equal parts of wax soap," grind in the "ordinary colors" damped with pure water, and during the grinding add a few drops of the composition of syrup of potatoes and solution of potash. The pigments are to be diluted with pure water for use.

Prussian blue must not be used; indigo or any blue which will resist lime must be used in place of it. The patentee describes his mode of painting.

OIL FROM GAS TAR.

A.D. 1859, September 27.

COWPER, CHARLES—(*A communication from George Wagstaff Yapp.*)—"Improvements in mixing or combining and deodorizing oil made from gas tar and other oils." The process adopted frees the mixture "from any disagreeable smell possessed by any one or more of the ingredients;" it is described in the following mode of operating upon 1 cwt. of the heavy oil of tar or dead oil and 1¼ cwt. of the oil distilled from resin:—Put the resin oil into a still or boiler and heat it to 260° Fahrenheit. At this heat put in the tar oil and increase the heat 100° "by the introduction of superheated steam at a high temperature or red heat." The resin oil becomes throughly incorporated with the tar oil 'and is

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White Lead, Zinc Paints,

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AND LINSEED OIL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

thus made to give off the whole or the greater part of the offensive odor belonging to those oils," while at the same time the mixed oils become freed from the acid or other offensive volatile matters they are so largely charged with." It usually takes about 10 hours to produce the required result, and during the whole time the steam, kept at a temperature equal to that of a red heat is allowed to enter the mixed oils through a ring of jets at the bottom of the still.

The mixed oil is "peculiarly fitted for varnish making;" for pale kinds of varnish it is to be refined "by mixing it thoroughly with a small quantity of sulphuric acid diluted with water, and then passing in ordinary steam to wash out the acid and allowing the whole to subside." The vapors from the mixed oil are condensed in a worm; they yield a light oil, which "being largely charged with spirit or volatile hydrocarbon is very valuable for the making of lamp black."

IMPROVEMENTS OF PAINTS.

A.D. 1859, August 9.

BROWNE, BENJAMIN.—(*A communication from Francis Gybbon Spilsbury.—(Provisional protection only.)*—"Improvements in the manufacture of paints and pigments." Heat sulphate of lead to a red heat either alone or mixed with alumina or other earths, or with mixtures of the same either with or without the addition of carbon or organic matter. Wash the product if necessary, with sulphuric acid, and then with water; afterwards dry it. Or previous to drying digest with salts of tungstic acid, molybdic acid, titanic acid, tantalic acid, arsenic acid, acids of antimony, or other metallic acid, or with mixtures of the same; then wash from all adhering salt and dry. "Any of the dry pigments resulting from the above process may be mixed with oil or other vehicle and used as a paint after the manner of whitelead."

AN IMPROVED LUBRICANT.

A.D. 1859, August 11.

PITMAN, JOHN TALBOT.—(*A communication from Horace Vaughn.*)—"A composition applicable to the lubrication of machinery and to various other uses" among which is mentioned "mixing with paints to increase their covering power." The manner of preparing this composition, which the patentee names "the cooling lubricator," is as follows:—Put into a 40 gallon cask from 40 to 50 lbs of lime, and pour upon it soft water until the lime is nearly slaked While the water is hot, add 4 lbs. of prepared chalk, from 4 to 6 lbs. of fullers' earth, 1 lb. of calcined magnesia, from ½ to ¾ lb. of sal soda, and ¾ lb. of sulphur Stir well together; fill the cask with water; stir again, and let the whole stand for from 12 to 24 hours; "the longer it stands, the more the peculiar virtue of the sulphur will be extracted." When the mixture has settled, the supernatant fluid is ready for use; when it is to be employed "to soften paints and increase their covering power," it should be mixed with linseed oil, "in the proportion of equal parts of each."

The proportions of the ingredients may be varied; the fullers' earth may be omitted, and prepared chalk may be substituted for it. "Nor is it absolutely necessary that all the ingredients should be employed, but they are given as those which experience has thus far shown to be the best."

Directions are given for thinning the composition if it is found to be too thick for lubricating "very fine machinery."

OXYCHLORIDE OF LEAD.

A D 1859, October 5.

HERBERT JANE ANN.—(*A communication from Ludwig Brumlen.—(Provisional protection only*)—"Manufacture of oxychloride of lead." This consists in "saturating acetic acid with lead" and precipitating "therefrom the lead by muriatic acid, forming thereby chloride of lead, the acetic acid becoming free to be used again for dissolving lead in excess so that the subacetate of lead is formed, which being brought in contact with the chloride of lead will be reduced to acetate of lead, giving the excess of lead to the chloride of lead, and forming thereby sub or oxychloride of lead and acetate of lead"

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CHEMICAL MARKET.

NEW YORK, Tuesday Ev'g, May 28.

There is but little change to note in this market. Trade still continues rather quiet and the demand does not improve. The sales continue small and only for present wants.

The following will show total imports of chemicals for week ending May 28:

Bleach 701 pkgs; soda ash 1216 cks; soda bicarb 1000 kegs; soda caustic 1060 dms; soda sal 923 pkgs.

Carbonated ash has continued rather quiet and the sales have not been large; prices of 48 per cent still held at 1 55@1 60c with some special brands held as high at 1⅝c, with sales of 100 tons at this figure, although a lower figure has been accepted for same brand in Boston. We also heard of 100 tons 48 per cent at 1 55c and 50 tons at same figure. High test is ruling quiet, but the price is steady at 1 55@1 60c, with sales of 100 tons at the lower figure, and 100 tons in lots at 1 55@1 60.

Caustic ash is rather easier and the demand has not improved. Some brands are held at 1 55@1 60c, but good brands can be had as low as 1½c for 48 per cent. The sales are only in small lots and we hear of sales to the extent of 150 tons in lots at 1½@1 60c. High test is also quiet and still quoted at 1⅝@1⅝c

Alkali is not moving very freely and for 36 per cent holders ask 1⅛@1 55. Refined is a shade easier at 1⅞@2.

Caustic soda is in fair jobbing demand and parcels are moving only in a small way with sales of 100 dms 60 per cent at 3 95 gold, but for some brands 3 90 would be accepted though some special brands are held at 3 95@4 1-16. High test has not changed and holders still continue to quote 3 60@3 70 as to quality; sales are reported of 100 dms 70 per cent in lots at 3 60@3 70; 100 dms at 3 60 and 100 dms on private terms.

Sal soda has been rather quiet for spot parcels but prices are rather firmer, as most of the parcels which were offering from dock were taken at the date of our last report and for parcels from store holders want more money. We heard of sales of 150 tons in lots from dock at 1 15c, and we do not hear of anything offering at less than this figure. To arrive considerable transactions are reported of Newcastle at 1 15c, and even this will not buy from some dealers. For Liverpool brands 1 15c is quoted but 1⅛c would in all probability be accepted.

Bleach still continues to move fairly but not in a large way. The sales are only in small parcels for present wants, and prices are quoted at 1 15@1¼c as to brand. Sales are reported of 100 cks at 1 15@1 20c; 25 tons at 1 20c; 25 tons at 1 15c, and 100 cks in Boston 1 1-16c gold. At the close holders are steady as to price and do not show any disposition to shade figures.

Bicarb soda is in fair demand for English with sales of 300 bbls at 3 70c, though we believe 3 65c would be accepted for a parcel. American is in moderate demand at 3⅛@3¾c. Sales are reported of 100 kegs one brand at about these figures.

Brimstone is in better demand this week and we hear of sales of 55 tons seconds from store at $26 25 and 150 tons thirds at $24 50.

Nitrate of soda is in moderate jobbing demand at 3⅛@3¾c with sales of 200 bags at 3⅛c and 300 bags at 3⅛@3¾c.

Saltpetre is ruling quiet and we do not hear of any transactions of moment. The quotations are unchanged; crude is held at 6½c gold and refined at 7@9c currency.

Arsenic is ruling quiet with Gold held at 2⅛@2¼c gold but outside brands might be had for a shade less

Chlorate of potash is in moderate jobbing request with sales reported of 18 kegs crystals at 13c gold and 25 kegs powdered at 20c gold.

Sal ammoniac is held at 10c with sales of 10 cks.

Carb Ammonia.—Foreign is entirely out of the market. American is jobbing at 16½c in cks.

Cream tartar is still quoted at 24@24½c with a good demand and no inclination shown on the part of manufacturers to advance prices. Stocks in general are light.

Argols are ruling quiet here and prices are ruling steady. In France prices are high, owing to the great scarcity there of this article.

Alum is in fair jobbing demand and prices continue firm. Sales aggregate about 250 bbls different kinds. Alum cake is in fair consumptive request. Pochin's is quoted at 2c with a fair demand.

Acetic acid is still in good demand with sales reported of 100,000 lbs at 4@4½c.

Blue vitriol continues in active jobbing demand at 6¾@7½c, with sales of 30 bbls in lots at 7c.

Copperas is in active demand and sales have been made of 500 bbls in lots at 1@1½c.

Philadelphia Chemical Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1878.

The market has been very dull during the week, with only a jobbing demand in any line. Prices show some signs of stiffening owing to recent failures on the other side of the water.

Carbonated soda ash has been selling to a fair extent only, with prices about the same. Marsh and Kurtz are selling for 1 55@1 60c for round lots, with jobbing sales at 1 65@1 70c for Marsh's 48 per cent.

Caustic ash is selling fairly in jobbing lots and with a small stock on hand together with few arrivals is rather firm at 1 65@1 70c.

Refined alkali is in fair demand and steady at 1 65c gold for 36 per cent.

Bleaching powders are selling very well and prices are firm at 1 35@1 40c.

Sal soda is quiet and dull, sales being small for the week; prices are unsteady holders quoting 1¼@1 3-10c.

Caustic soda has been selling fairly during the week with prices a little off. Prime white 60@62 per cent is quoted at 4@4⅛c according to quality; Greenbank 4c gold for 76 per cent 70@72 per cent 3⅞c gold; De Soto 70@74 per cent was sold for 3⅝c in fifty drum lots.

Price Current.

PRICES FROM FIRST HANDS

Acetate of lime, American grey, cy..	....@	
" " brown, cy.	..@	2
Acetate of lime, English grey,...curr.	....@	4⅛
" English brown, gold.	....@	4⅛
Alum, Potash Lump.....	2¼@	2½
do Powdered.....	....@	2½
do Ammonia Lump.....	....@	2¼
do Powder	....@	2½
Argols, Crude Oporto, gold.....	7¼@	7½
Argols, " Sicily.....	16 @	19
Argols, Refined—St. Ant, brown, gold	22½@	23½
" grey, " "	23 @	23¼
" light "	....@	25
Arsenic, white, gold	1¾@	2¼
" red, cy.....	10¼@	10½
Ashes, Pot, 1st sort.....	4¾@	5
" " 2d "	....@	....
" Pearl, 1st sort.....	6¼@	7
" 2d "	....@	....
Ammonia, carbonate, bulk gold.....	....@	16
muriate (gold).....	....@	....
" Sal, ...	..@	10
Bi Carb. Soda, English, gold.....	3 75@3 80	
" " American kgs., cy.	..@	3¼
Bleaching Powders, over 35 p. ct., cy,	1¼ @	1¾
Borax, Refined.....	9@	9½
Brimstone, Crude best 2ds ....gold	26 00@26 50	
" " " 3ds ....gold	....@24 00	
Chlorate, Potash, gold.....	@	18
Caustic Soda, 60 per cent.....	3¾@	4
" 70 "	3 60@	3¾
Copperas, ordinary.....	¾@	1
best grade.....	1¾@	1¾
Cream Tartar, French, gold, in bond,	....@	....
" " American, gold..	24 @	24½
Nitrate of Lead, gold.....	@	11
" of soda, gold.....	3½@	3⅝
Oxalic Acid, gold.....	9¼@	9½
Sal Soda, English, gold.....	1⅛@	1 3 16
American, currency.....	@	1¼
Soda Ash, Carbonated, 48 p. ct., gold	1¼ @	1⅜
" Caustic.....	1 60 @	1 65
" New Castle.	1 60@	1 63½
" High test Carbonated....	1 60@	1 7.
" Caustic.....	1 50@	1 60
" Refined.....	1¾@	..
" White Alkali.....	2¾@	2⅞
Soda, Stannate sal....	10 @	11
" " double.....	13 @	15
Sugar Lead, Brown.....	7¼@	7¾
Sugar Lead, White	19 @	20
Sugar of Lead Liquor, White, gold.	....@	..
Sulphuric Acid 60 degrees	....@	1
" " 66 "	1⅛@	1½
Tartaric Acid, Crystal, gold.	40 @	4 5
Tartaric Acid, Powdered, cy.....	....@	45
Vitriol Blue, commercial	6¼@	7½
" " chem. pure.....	8¾@	9
Verdigris dry in stock gold	61½@2	½

MORT & CROSS. WIDNES

TRADE MARK

THE Skull Brand Caustic Soda.

ON THE SULPHATES OF THE VANADIUM PENTOXIDE.

BY DR. B. W. GERLAND.

Berzelius has described two compounds of vanad-petoxide with sulphur trioxide $V_2O_5,3SO_3$ and $V_2O_5 \cdot 2SO_3$, and mentioned in addition to these a mono-basic and a mono-acid sulphate of which no composition is given. Vanad-pentoxide is more or less soluble in sulphuric acid according to its preparation. The crystals formed by cooling the pentoxide require a long-continued digestion at an elevated temperature, whilst the crystalline powder obtained by roasting the ammonium vanadate dissolves readily. This salt is decomposed slowly but completely in a current of air at a temperature of 140° C., yielding a dark brown pentoxide which, when mixed with sulphuric acid and a little water, enters into solution with evolution of heat. The higher the temperature to which the pentoxide is subjected the lighter are its colors, until towards 300° a light brick-red powder is obtained, and the more it resists the solvent action of sulphuric acid. The microscopic scales of the meta-vanadic acid, notwithstanding their thinness, require long digestion with sulphuric acid at an elevated temperature. The concentrated solutions, whether prepared hot or cold, are deep reddish brown, and solidify on cooling to a crystalline mass of the color and appearance of ferric chloride: addition of water changes the color successively to blood-red (like ferric acetate) olive-green, and pale yellow. These solutions are easily acted upon by reducing substances, and all the more so the higher their temperature and the more they are concentrated.

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J. R. Haas & Co.'s Indigotin and Extracts of Indigo.
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DYES.

NEW YORK, Tuesday Ev'g, May 28.

A fair business is being done, but in small lots, largely in a jobbing way. Prices are generally maintained but there is no improvement in this respect on the repor of last week. Low prices is the general complaint, and many lines of goods are selling below the cost of importation.

Indigo.—There is more inquiry, but demand is yet light. We note sale of about 50 cases Bengals in lots from fair to prime at prices ranging from 75c@1 20 gold, of these 10 cases sold at 75c. Holders have somewhat modified their views as to prices and in view of the large stock in market have reduced their quotations. Quotations range from 77½c@1 20. We note sale also of 20 ceroons of Guatemala prime goods at 95c, sold last week but not reported. Madras and Manila are jobbing the former at 68@80c, the latter at 78½@81¼c currency.

Gambier continues quiet, the demand being light and for small lots. Sales of 300 bales are reported in lots, viz., 200 bales at 3⅞c gold; 74 bales at 3 90c; 100 bales at 3⅝c gold, and 25 bales at 4c currency. In a jobbing way it is selling at 4⅜@4½c.

Fustic is in small demand. Stock in market is light. We hear of no sales; quotations nominal $19@23.

Logwood.—Demand is still small and prices somewhat depressed. Sales of 104 tons Jeremie in lots are reported at $18 75, and 200 tons Hayti wood Port au Prince off grade at $18, and 161 tons Cape wood at $21. The cargo by H. Brewster, Jamaica, was sold to arrive at about $20. We hear of no sales of Honduras or Campeachy.

Cochineal continues dull. We hear of no transactions except in a jobbing way; quotations nominal and unchanged.

Divi divi is without change. The stock in market is of a low grade; we hear of no large sales; quotations nominal, $45@65 for fair to prime.

Cutch is more active; sales of 350 bales in lots are reported at 4⅞@5c gold for prime dry, and also a lot of 300 cases at 4¾c gold; holders quote small lots at 5¼c. In a jobbing way case lots of prime are sold at 5¾@6c.

Bichrome is a little off in price. Sale of 10 casks Scotch reported a lot at 11¼c currency, and 15 casks in a jobbing way at 11⅜c; American is quoted at 11¾c. It is reported authoritatively that the price of domestic is to be further reduced. No sales of domestic are reported.

Sumac continues dull; sales are limited to small jobbing lots. "Dalia" is selling in a jobbing way at $90@95 as to quality. There is no enquiry for Sicily seconds. Virginia is quiet. We hear of no large sales. Quotations $55@60.

Prussiate potash is selling in a jobbing way at 25c; domestic at 24c; red at 57@58c.

Ultramarine American is quoted at 14@20c; Germania brand 24@35c currency. Imported is selling as to grades from 20@30c gold.

Albumen is selling in lots at 20@22c for prime as to quantity. American is quoted at 15@20c as to quality. We hear of no sales of any amount.

Madder is dull. A sale of 15 casks Dutch sea damaged is reported at 3@3½c.

Archills and archill extracts are not in large demand. Archills are quoted, the singie at 8c and the double at 10c gold, for jobbing lots. Extracts, French diamond S 18c gold; Poirrier's standard 23@25c gold, as to quantity; French "T C" 17@21c gold, as to quality and quantity. The English extracts are quoted at 14@22c gold.

Anilines are in steady demand for the various styles. Aniline salt is quoted for crystals at 35@40c gold; for cake 30@33c; aniline oil, prime, 28@35c gold. English 28@30c gold.

Logwood extracts are in fair demand for home consumption and for export. Domestic solid is quoted for home trade at 9½@10c currency. Liquid imported, as to quantity and strength, 7½@10c gold.

Safflower extract is in small demand and is quoted at $3 75 gold, for Burton's English brand; French, Petard's $3 75 for jobbing lots.

Cudbear is very quiet, selling in small lots only. It is quoted for L & M standard French "T C" brand, at 16@25c gold, as to quality and quantity. Poirrier 13@30c; E S & C 20@30c; Smith's, Eng., No 1, 14c, superfine 18½c.

Chestnut extract is selling in small parcels at 6@8c gold.

Quercitron Extract—French prime is quoted at 22½c gold. American at 6½c currency. Flavine 35@40c currency.

Carmine of indigo is in demand for small parcels; quoted for ordinary grades 75c@$1 10 gold; French 75c@$1 gold by the keg. Highly concentrated extracts are held at $3 50@4 50.

Indigo extract is in fair demand for jobbing lots. Imported is quoted at 12½@25c gold, as to quality and quantity. L. & M English standard 11½@16c currency; French standard E S & C 14c currency; American prime is held at 11@13c currency. Indigotine, French, $6@6 25. German $4@4 50.

Sumac extract is not large demand just at present. French prime is sold at 7@9½c and concentrated extract paste at 15c gold; English 7@8½c gold. The solid English extract is quoted at 16@17c gold as to quantity.

Fustic extract is in steady demand for small lots. French is quoted at 12@18c gold, as to quality; prime 17½@19c gold; American is firm at 12@13c currency. and is in good demand.

London blue and Mordant is in steady demand. Manufacturers prices unchanged; quoted for Mordant 22c, L B 10c in original packages.

Super oxalate of tartar is selling slowly at 25c currency for jobbing lots.

Stannate of Soda—Domestic is in fair demand, quoted at 10½c for 25 per cent; 14½c for 40 per cent; 50 per cent 18c currency for jobbing lots.

Price Current.

DYES.

The prices given below are for whole lots in small quantities must expect to pay an advance.		Buyers
Acid Picric Best Crystal gold	45 @	50
" Rosalic "	85 @	90
Alizarine, artificial gold	32 @	
Albumen, egg prime gold	80 @	85
" blood, good to prime "	18 @	22
" " 2d quality cy.	12 @	18
Annatto, prime L L R	25 @	
" F	28 @	30
Aniline Oil, Eng. gold	@	28
" Salt "	35 @	45
Archill, ext. fine Liquor gold	15½@	25
" weed, double gold	@	10
" " singie	@	8
Barbary Root, currency	5½@	5¾
Berries, Persian (gold)	16 @	18
Bi Chromate Potash Scotch, cy	11¾@	11¾
" " American cy.	@	11¾
Carmine of Indigo gold	75 @1	10
Cochineal, Honduras, 1st ℔ lb., gold	54 @	56
2nd "	48 @	50
Mexican " "	48 @	52
Teneriffe Silver " "	54 @	56
Black	55 @	58
Cudbear, French " "	13 @	30
" English " "	14½@	18½
Cutch " "	4⅞@	5¾
Cochineal Ammoniac " "	2 25@3	50
Divi Divi ℔ ton "	45 00@60	00
Extract Logwood, bulk ℔ lb, gold.	7½@	9
" " dry " curr.	9½@	10
" of Safflower " gold	3 75@	4 00
" Sumac, English " gold	7½@	8¾
" " French " "	9 @	10
" Persian Berries, French "	35 @	41½
" Sapan, French "	30 @	....
" Barbary, French "	40 @	....
" Chestnut "	6 @	8
" Fustic " "	11 @	20
" " Am. " curr	12 @	14
" Indigo gold	11½@	23
" Quercitron, French gold	20 @	22½
" " Am. curr	@	6½
Flavine, currency	32 @	40
Fustic, per ton, gold	$19 @	23
Gambier Bales ℔ lb. gold	3¾@	4¼
Garancine " "	8¾ @	12
Indigotine, Eng. ex. fine	4 00 @5	00
" French	5 00 @6	50
Indigo, Bengal " "	90 @1	25
" Madras " curr.	75 @	80
" Manila "	70 @	75
" Guatemala gold	70 @	90
" Caracas " "	90 @1	10
Lac Dye ℔ lb gold	@	10
Madder, Dutch gold	5½@	6
" French "	4 @	5
" Extract of singie	@	50
Myrabolans curr	@	6
Nitrate of Iron (com.) per lb.	2½@	3
" " (true) "	6 @	6½
Nutgalls, Blue Aleppo	20 @	22
Prussiate Potash Am. yellow, cy	22 @	22½
" " Red, cy	55 @	60
Quercitron Bark	1¾@	2
CHIPPED DYEWOODS, &C.		
Logwood, per lb	@	1¾
" Campeachy, per lb	@	1¾
" Laguna, per lb	2@	2¾
for ground ¼c per lb added.		
Sumac, Sicily 1st's, per lb	@	5¼
" " 2d's, per lb	@	3
" American, per lb	@	4
Fustic, com, per lb	1¾@	1¾
" Cuba, per lb	1¾@	2
Hypernic wood per lb	@	3¼
Nic wood, per lb	2¾@	2¾
Redwood, per lb. e	2¾@	2¾
Red Sanders, per lb	3 @	3¼
Camwood, per lb	3¼@	3¾
Peachwood, per lb	3¾@	3¾
Barwood, per lb	2¾@	2¾
Green Ebony, per lb	4 @	4¼
Safflower curr.	25 @	28
Sago Flour, gold	3¾@	4
Sumac, Sicily, low grades ℔ ton curr.	55 @	58
" " high grades "	90 @	95
" Virginia	55 00@	60 00
Starch, per lb, currency	3½@	3¾
Turmeric, ℔ lb, gold	4½ @	4¾
Ultramarine Am curr.	15 @	20
" " Germania, curr.	25 @	35
" Imported gold.	20 @	30
Vanadiate Ammonium, gold	6 @6	5
Woad, English, currency	11 @	..
" German, currency	10 @	.

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Chlorate of Potash and 76 per cent. Caustic Soda.
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WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1878.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

For the last week of the month there has been done a fair jobbing trade. The markets are quiet, and business is confined to supplies for current consumption. There is no disposition to lay in stocks, though prices continue low. We hear of no new failures, and we learn that Messrs. Henry, Curran & Co., having consummated the composition settlement with their creditors, have resumed business at the old stand. Our local money market continues quite easy, and call loans have sold at 2@3 per cent for government collaterals and 3@4 per cent for stock collaterals. Prime commercial paper is quoted from 3½@5 per cent. Government bonds have had quite an active demand. The closing prices bid on Monday were as follows:

U S 6s 1881, reg	108¾
U S 6s, 1881, coupon	108¾
U S 5s, 1881, reg	105¾
U S 5s, 1881, coupon	105¾
U S 5-20s, '65, new reg	104¾
U S 5-20s, '65, new coupon	104¾
U S 5-20s, 1867, reg	107¾
U S 5-20s, 1867, coupon	107¾
U S 5-20s, 1868, reg	108½
U S 5-20s, 1868 coupon	109
U S 10-40s reg	107½
U S 10-40s, coupon	107½
U S currency 6s	121¾

Foreign exchange has been dull The closing prices on Monday were as follows:

Sterling, 60 days, nominal	$4 84½
Do sight, nominal	4 87
Do 60 days, actual	4 83½@4 84
Do sight actual	4 86½@4 87
Cable transfers	4 87 @4 88
Commercial sterling, prime long	4 82 @4 82½
Do do good	4 80 @4 81
Paris, Bankers, 60 days	@5 15¾
sight	@5 13¾
Antwerp, bankers, 60 days	@5 15¾
Do sight	@5 13¾
Swiss, bankers, 60 days	@5 15¾
sight	@5 13¾
Reichsmarks, (4), bankers, 60 days	@95½
Do sight	@96
Guilders' bankers, 60 days	@40½
Do sight	@40¾

Gold has been growing a little firmer. The prices each day were as follows: Tuesday, 100¾@100⅞; Wednesday, 100¾@100¾; Thursday, 100¾@100⅞; Friday. 100⅞@101; Saturday, 100⅞@101; Monday. 100⅞@101.

BUSINESS CONFIDENCE.

It is not to be denied that there is a very general want of confidence in the honesty of people at large. In business circles there is a distrust of one another which finds expression at times in words, though it more generally is manifested in the methods of doing business which are now the style. This should not be; for people are more generally honest than many seem to suppose, or if they are not honest the code of honor among merchants insures a very general and straightforward conduct in business transactions. And yet we hear it frequently said that "common honesty" is a thing of the past; that it has become so rare nowadays that it has lost its right to the qualifying adjective, and everybody is affected with a glad surprise if he happens to meet with a really fine specimen. This is quite too strong a statement of the want of confidence and the distrust of one another which, it cannot be denied, is very prevalent among all classes of business men. Whence comes the lack of confidence which is so often referred to as one of the evils of the day, serving as it does to paralyze business and demoralize trade, save from a feeling that sterling integrity and unqualified honesty are not characteristics of the times. Why do people doubt savings banks, question the security of life insurance, and distrust every form of investment for money, except that there has been so much falsehood and deceit in their management that it is impossible to place complete reliance on any statement of their condition, or any promise that they may hold out? Adverse circumstances which impel financial disasters are calculated to shake confidence and make people halt and hesitate, but if they could rely on representations, and feel certain that men were guided by the principles of honor and would act in an upright manner, they would soon recover from the shock. It is not circumstances they fear but men. When directors, trustees, and officers of corporations conduct their affairs with an eye to secret gains for themselves, and with little regard for their responsibility to others; when watering of stock, corrupt contracts, fraudulent statements, embezzlement perjury, become notoriously common is it a wonder if people stop and ask, "Whom can we trust?" and bury their money for safe-keeping. Thus it is that some of the most potent conservative forces of society are relaxed by this want of confidence, engendered by the developments which are made from day to day in the shape of defalcations, violations of trust, and frauds among those whom we ought to be able implicitly to trust. But it is not alone in the administration of corporate and official affairs that there is found a deplorable lack of strict integrity and plain straightforward dealing. In mercantile business there has been found too much of a disposition to grasp all that can be reached, regardless of the rights and claims of others, and competition is too often reduced to a mere contest of unscrupulous shrewdness and sharp practice. Credit has been stretched beyond the limits of prudence; promises made and obligations incurred with a reckless disregard of ability to fulfill, and all from a hope of inordinate gain. The result has been collapse, failures, bankruptcies, dragging down together all those bound in relations of business confidence, and as a consequence business confidence has lost its strength, and people are reluctant to entangle themselves in these complicated relations again. As common honesty seems to have fled from the company of men engaged in the fierce struggle for material success, so too it has deserted those in places of public and official trust. Men intrusted with authority add power for the benefit of the public have made use of the opportunity for their own enrichment, and by corrupt bargaining, fraudulent contracts, and direct plunder, have diverted the revenues of the people to their own pockets. But it must not hence be inferred that there is no such thing as common honesty, or sense of official responsibility; and yet it is not to be denied that we are reaping the fruits of a too prevalent disregard of the dictates of common honesty and business integrity among all classes and in all the avenues of life. Overreaching shrewdness, unscrupulous sharp practice, disregard of the axioms of honesty and honor, insolvency that is half fraud, and all the devices by which men have striven to profit wrongly from each other, have no doubt greatly aggravated commercial disasters and distresses, and multiplied enormously the difficulty of recovery. But the sooner we learn to call things by their right names, and frown down all attempts to cover up or pass lightly over infractions of laws and of honesty, the better it will be for us all, and the sooner the day will come when we shall know how to distinguish a rogue from an honest man.

NOSTRUMS.

The question is often asked how it is that some worthless patent medicine nostrum works its way into apparent popularity, and makes for its owner a fortune? What but persistent and thorough anvertising could work such results. It is a mistake to suppose that it need have any merit as a medicine to achieve such success If all or even a few of those whose supposed diseases are described and promised relief can be induced to try the "infallible" the thing is accomplished. The real merit of such a nostrum will be in its worthlessness. If it does no positive harm it will do much good, in supplying the place of dangerous remedies. If a man will doctor himself, it is better that he should administer harmless nostrums, which do not interfere with or obstruct the curative powers of the system.

NEW COLORING MATTER.

A Peruvian chemist, Dr. Arosemano, it is said, exhibits at the Paris Exhibition, an invention which may become a very important one for commerce. He has succeeded in obtaining a magnificent dye from the violet or maroon Welshcorn of Peru, and this dye is said to impart the color, odor, and taste of claret to all light white wines to such a degree that it is impossible to distinguish the colored wine from real claret, and that, too, without being in the least injurious to the health of the consumer. Besides this, a number of other uses are mentioned to which this Welshcorn dye can be put. We should be incredulous about this discovery, lest it shall turn out to be a kind of Keely motor, and that the Welshcorn dye was only another name for one of the wonderful essences, the product of chemistry, which are now so extensively used for manufacturing brandies, sherries, ports, and other liquors and wines. It will prove a remarkable coincidence if a foreign vegetable shall furnish all the peculiar properties, taste, odor, and color of a wine without its substance.

NEW INVENTIONS.

(Specifications furnished for 50 cents).

LINSEED AND OTHER OILS—IMPROVEMENT IN TREATING.

This invention relates to an improved process of treating vegetable oils, particularly linseed oil, which have, by previous treatment with sulphur, been brought to a gummy condition, and have a resemblance to india-rubber, and to be used as a coating for cloths, which coating shall be water-proof, flexible, elastic, and unsusceptible to either heat or cold.

The principal object of the improvement is to remove and obliterate all traces of the oily and greasy character left in the oil after it has been reduced to a gum, and to then reduce the production thus obtained to a suitable consistency to be applied to cloth, and make a water-proof, elastic and flexible coating. Benzine and benzole are employed in the process as fully described in letters patent. The process is patented.

APPARATUS FOR OBTAINING GLYCERINE FROM FATS.

This invention is based on the general principles now employed in the manufacture of glycerine. The invention consists, more especially, in the arrangement of revolving steam-heated stirrer-arms within a jacketed vessel having inclined or slanting plates, over which the fatty matter is carried by the revolving stirrers, as described in letters and illustrated in drawings.

CUTTER FOR REDUCING BARK.

This invention consists in an arrangement upon the surface of a cylinder of alternate rows of cutters and kerf-forming teeth having different projections from the cylinder, as described and illustrated in letters patent.

EXTRACTING OIL FROM FISH.

This invention consists, mainly, in arranging the fish in layers in the cub of the press, such layers being separated from one another by means of mats made of wire or other strong material which will not be broken by, and yet will yield slightly under, the very great pressure used in expressing the oil and other fluids. The claim covers the process and also the mat made of bundles or layers of wire, arranged as described.

LUBRICATING COMPOSITIONS — IMPROVEMENT IN.

This invention consists in combining certain quantities of plumbago, soluble glass, asbestos, and whiting in the following proportions: six parts plumbago, six parts soluble glass, two parts asbestos, and one part whiting. This forms a solid which may be molded into any desired form.

STRIPING-TOOLS FOR PAINTS—IMPROVEMENT IN.

The object of this invention is to provide a tool that will make a uniform, even stripe, of any desired width, or two or more parallel stripes at the same time, if desired, and which will carry a supply of color that will be kept thoroughly mixed by a distributing-wheel revolving in the reservoir, in connection with scrapers attached to the reservoir, and distributed evenly upon the marking-wheel by an intermediate wheel, the wheels being kept in contact when in use by a spring, as described in letters patent;

PERSONAL.

Mr. Robert A Chesebrough sailed for Europe last week and will spend the summer abroad. Mr. Chesebrough was one among the few public spirited business men who, when a representation was like to fail at the Paris Exhibition, interested himself in the project, and with his associates successfully brought the matter to the attention of our Government. The Chesebrough Manufacturing Company's products are made an exhibit at the Paris Exposition.

REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28th, 1878.

The movement of trade during the past week has been very slow and dull, but now that the political nominations are made, merchants are somewhat hopeful of better times. The export trade seems to be picking up to some extent, but has not as yet fully opened, being kept back by the relatively higher prices of grain at home than abroad. A settlement of the vexed Eastern question, one way or the other, would, it is generally thought, impart an impetus to the outward movement, as only by such a settlement can our exporters find any kind of a basis for calculation in buying or selling. The falling off in the home trade on the setting in of warm weather is simply what has been expected, but has come somewhat earlier in the season on account of the early spring. Now that our merchants have got time to look over their accounts closely, they find that the actual amount of goods handled this year compares very favorably with the same seasons for two or three years past, and in some cases this season's business is in excess of last year Prices have been cut down to the lowest living figure and profit accounts do not figure up so fast as formerly, but for the last two or three months credits have been cut down and scrutinized so closely that losses from bad debts have been comparatively few. Many merchants claim that business is on a better footing now than for many years.

SULPHURIC ACID MANUFACTURE.

Continued from last number.

In our last number we had room only to follow Mr. Affleck through his statements of the four prominent theories of the reactions which take place among the gases in the condensing chambers. He then passes on to examine two questions in connection with the nitrous compounds formed in the reactions. The first, which we commenced in our last, had reference to the relative value and accuracy of the different methods employed to determine the nitrate of soda equivalent to the oxides of nitrogen, and the second to the sources of nitre in the process. After stating the theory of Dr. Lunge, of Zurich, and his objections to it, the author proceeds as follows:

With the exception of the small quantity made from sulphur nearly all the English acid is made from arseniferous pyrites and is impregnated with arsenic, which, so far as it exists in the form of arsenious acid, will affect the titration with the oxidizing agent. Then there may be some nitric peroxide as well as nitrous anhydride escaping from the chambers and absorbed in the acid as such. Winkler confirms this view, so that, until it is proved that nitrous anhydride is the only absorbable oxide of nitrogen leaving the chambers, this must be another source of fallacy in testing nitrous vitriol by any method based on the quantity of oxygen required for oxidation. There is the ammonia method of Schulze, Harcourt, and others, or better, perhaps, the nitric oxide method by Schlossing, who, after oxidizing the nitrous vitriol with permanganate, reducing the nitric acid formed, by means of a ferrous salt, to nitric oxide, re-oxidizing the nitric oxide over mercury, by means of oxygen and water, to nitric acid, and titrating the latter with standard alkali solution. A modification of the latter is preferred by the author and other chemists, which consists in directly measuring the nitric oxide, either over mercury or over concentrated caustic soda solution. But chemists of repute differ as to the accuracy of these methods.

The second question relates to the sources of nitre in the process. It appears to be well established that there is a practical reduction of nitric oxide in the hot gases of the kilns to nitrous oxide (N_2O), or more properly to nitrogen; and it would be interesting to know whether and how far this is an invariable source of loss, in the usual way of working, when the hot kiln gases are used to carry the nitrogen compounds into the chambers, or whether it takes place only under certain conditions of heat and concentration of the gases. The first question answered, and so establishing a thoroughly trustworthy method of valuing "nitrous acid," the loss from this source could be most easily determined in an indirect way by finding the amount of nitre lost in the acid runway and in the waste gases, calculating the percentage on the sulphur used, and deducting from the actual percentage of nitre required. There is little doubt, however, that the loss of nitre in this way is small compared with that due to imperfect absorption at the outlet of the chambers. It is a well known fact that, even when chambers are in the very best order and working with the usual percentage of nitre, the waste gases appear yellowish in bulk. This is simply because the available packed space in the Gay-Lussac tower is not sufficiently large to search out and absorb all the nitrous gas, in so short a time, from the vast bulk of the diluting gases passing through it. In nearly every instance these towers are built far too small for anything like perfect absorption. It is my experience that, by largely increasing the absorbing space, there is almost no limit to the reduction in nitre that may be affected. Most towers would require to be at least doubled in horizontal area. And if only one-half per cent nitre on pyrites were saved by the operation, it would defray the whole extra cost of the larger tower in one or two years. To make the recovery of nitre as complete as it might be, I think the absorbing space in the Gay-Lussac towers should not be less than 80 to 100 cubic feet per weekly ton of pyrites; and under these circumstances, with a chamber-working space of 3,000 to 4,000 cubic feet, I should expect to work with ¼ per cent to 1 per cent of nitre on the pyrites. While maintaining the height of the tower as at present—about 40 to 50 feet—I would add the additional capacity in increased horizontal section, with the further advantage that the coke packing might then be made closer without running the risk of choking the draught. It has recently been proposed to feed the chambers with nitre in solution, through the Glover tower, or otherwise. This forms the subject of Burnard's patent, though I may mention that the plan was tried five or six years ago, at the Jarrow Works, by Mr. Hill, and abandoned. If otherwise free from objections, it would certainly be a much more regular way of supplying the nitrous compounds; and besides doing away with the unpleasant job of "potting," would avoid the possible loss of nitre by the reduction proceeding too far in the hot kiln gases. But, unfortunately for the success of this would-be improvement on the old way of working, the sulphate of soda thus formed in the acid of the towers crystallizes out in the pipes and cisterns, if it is allowed to cool, and chokes them up. And even if the quantity is not great enough to produce that effect, acid so impregnated with sulphate of soda could not be used for the Gay-Lussac very long without silting up the pores of the coke. This difficulty may, of course, be got over in some measure by keeping one Glover tower fed with the nitre solution alone, and running the hot acid direct from it to the decomposing pans, while another Glover tower, fed only with nitrous vitriol, concentrates acid for the use of the absorber. But this is a restriction on the freedom of working that would often be very inconvenient, and in a small plant, with only one Glover tower, quite impossible. To meet this difficulty, the patentee has devised a sort of injector, to carry the mixed acid and nitre solution, by means of a jet of steam, into the first chamber in the form of a *spray*. I learn, from Mr. Rennoldson, who has tried this arrangement at the Tyne Alkali Works, that it was very difficult to adjust the steam-jet so as to convert the liquids into a complete spray, and ensure the nitre remaining long enough suspended in the atmosphere of the chamber to be completely decomposed before falling into the bottom acid. He also found that so much steam was required for the purpose that, together with the steam evaporated from the tower and the water from the nitre solution, the acid of the first chamber got far too weak for use. The patentee claims by this method to have reduced nitre to about 1 per cent on pyrites.

3. Calculation of Acid Productions.—Notwithstanding the apparent simplicity of the thing, and the confident way in which it is often spoken about, it is really difficult to ascertain very accurately, by measurement, the quantity of O.V. made. One part of the difficulty arises from the chambers being such large and shallow reservoirs, that the smallest error in gauging the depth, either from inaccuracy of observation or from the chamber floor being out of level, will affect the cubical measurement very considerably. Another is due to the fact that the acid on the floor varies in strength from one point to another, rendering it next to impossible to draw a sample of the true average strength from the chamber. These errors, due to stock-taking, no doubt, become of small moment when the production is taken over a longer period, though they often make sad havoc of the weekly returns. But the main source of the difficulty remains. All the acid run from the chambers may be very correctly measured and sampled in proper cisterns, but it has then to be calculated into O.V. Here the discrepancies of the different tables used by manufacturers come into play, while their methods of applying the figures they find in their tables to the purpose in hand are also so various that it would be difficult to get any three acid makers, from different works, to agree as to the O.V. contents of a cistern full of acid. It follows that, until some more uniform and accurate means of calculating O.V. by measurement is generally adopted, it is well to control the usual returns by some other method. The sulphate made from a ton of pyrites is a thing very easily found by taking the most ordinary care and precautions; and this is a figure which should appear in the produce sheet of every alkali works, as showing the economy of material in the whole salt cake process. But, strictly speaking, it gives only negative information about the chamber working. When *high*, it proves that the chambers cannot be doing bad work; but when *low*, it may be, *not* because *less* acid is being made from the pyrites, but because *more* of it is wasted in decomposing the salt.

Hence the importance of determining the loss of sulphurous acid in the waste gases of the chambers, as a check upon the acid produced by measurement Mr. Mactear, of Charles Tennant & Co, in a very able and interesting paper read before the Newcastle Chemical Society, in March last, has treated this subject in a most exhaustive manner.

In showing how, by means of the percentage of oxygen in the waste gases, the quantity of sulphur found to be escaping, per cubic foot, is to be calculated into the percentage on the total sulphur, Mr. Mactear has involved himself in unnecess ry complications in the calculation. He estimates first, the nitrogen due to the combustion of one ton of pyrit-s; from that, by the help of a constant depending on the percentage of oxygen in the escaping gases, the air associated with that of nitrogen; and, by adding the two together, obtains "the total volume of the residual escaping gases from one ton of pyrites."

Now it appears to me to be a much simpler way to start with the percentage of oxygen in the waste gases, as given by experiment, and denoting that varying quantity by a general expression (say V), to work backwards step by step, till a formula is got for the "total sulphur," or "sulphur burnt" per cubic foot of the escaping gases. Thus:—

Let V = vol. per cent of the oxygen in escaping gases Then per cub. ft. of escaping gases at ordinary temperature and pressure (760 m m., 15 5° C.). Oxygen fixed in kilns and chambers will be—

$$\frac{1728}{79\cdot2}\times(20\cdot8-V) \text{ cubic inches.}$$

or—

$$\frac{1728}{79\cdot2}\times\frac{273}{288\cdot5}\times(20\cdot8-V) \text{ cub. in. at 760 m.m and 0°C.}$$

One litre oxygen at 760 m.m. and 0°C. weighs 1·430 grms, and 1 litre is equal to 61·02 cubic inches; therefore the above volume of oxygen would weigh—

$$\frac{1728}{79\cdot2}\times\frac{273}{288\cdot5}\times\frac{1\cdot430}{61\cdot02}\times(20\cdot8-V) \text{ grms.}$$

Assuming sulphur in pyrites to exist as FeS_2 and perfect oxidation to take place, 1 part O burns 1 part FeS_2, or 0·533 part S; therefore "sulphur burnt" by above weight of oxygen, and corresponding to one cubic foot of waste gases,

$$=S1=\frac{1728}{79\cdot2}\times\frac{273}{288\cdot5}\times\frac{1\cdot43}{61\cdot02}\times0\cdot533\times(20\cdot8-V) \text{ grms.}$$

$$=0\cdot257885\ (20.8-V) \text{ grms.}$$

Or, assuming that "sulphur burnt" is to "total sulphur" as 45 : 47·5 ; "total sulphur" per cubic foot of waste gases will be—

$$=S_2=0\cdot257885\times\frac{47\cdot5}{45\ 0}\times(20\cdot8-V)$$

$$=0\cdot272212(20\cdot8-V) \text{ grms.}$$

From these formulæ the following table is calculated, showing for each value of V, from 5 to 15, both the "sulphur burnt" and the "total sulphur" in grms. per cubic foot of the waste gases.

Vol. of Oxygen in Waste Gases.	"Sulphur Burnt" per c. ft. of ditto.	"Total Sulphur" per c. ft. of ditto
5 per cent.	4·0746 grms.	4·3009 grms.
6 "	3·8167 "	4·0287 "
7 "	3·5588 "	3·7565 "
8 "	3·3009 "	3·4843 "
9 "	3·0430 "	3·2121 "
10 "	2·7852 "	2·9399 "
11 "	2·5273 "	2.6677 "
12 "	2·2694 "	2.3955 "
13 "	2·0115 "	2·1232 "
14 "	1·7536 "	1·8150 "
15 "	1·4957 "	1·5788 "

With this table nothing else is necessary but to find by experiment the percentage of oxygen, and the sulphur and nitrous compounds per cubic foot of the escaping gases,. in order to arrive, by the simplest calculation, at the percentage loss of sulphur and nitre in the chamber exits.

Testing in this way will undoubtedly prove of great service to the acid maker; and if done continuously, it will serve two very important ends; the first, to serve as a check on the production of acid calculated from measurement; and the second, to act as a tell-tale against the chamber foreman, that he does not neglect the chambers and allow them to get out of order during the absence of the manager. More than this it cannot do; it cannot in any way assist the manager in controlling the working of the chambers by inspection in the usual way. Hence the author questions Mr. Mactear's statement at the end of his paper, that he found it "practically impossible to obtain steady results from sulphuric acid chambers worked on the ordinary system of inspection alone, &c.," unless by these expressions he only means to imply the too frequent carelessness and incompetence of chamber foreman and managers. It is certainly as easy to recognize by the eye, or even by the senses of smell or touch, an internal disorder in the chambers, as it is, a "green" batch of sulphate, a too "florid" ball, or a cone of "bilious" or "jaundiced" soda. Of course, with carelessness in the supervision the chambers will give bad results, just the same as any other department of the works. But with ordinary intelligence and care the trained foreman can readily detect, either by day or night, the first symptoms of the process getting wrong, and by immediately applying the remedy, effect a very speedy cure, before the disorder has had time to extend to the end of the series and result in an escape of sulphur; which, if it did occur, would be the first indication of the disorder that the test would give us, and that perhaps a whole day after its occurrence.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The metric system must necessarily be slow in gaining its way to general use. While all people of intelligence recognize its merits as a standard of measure, yet there are serious difficulties in the way of its general acceptance and adoption, as a system of weights and measures. While it is true that scientific men of all nations have already very generally adopted it, there seems to be very great objections to its recognition in this country by legal enactment. This prejudice, or what-

ever may be the grounds of objection must necessarily gradually wear away. If the metric system of weights and measures could be introduced more generally as a branch of study in our schools no doubt its great superiority over our present conglomerate and confusing system would be very soon recognized by all classes. Official recognition and authorization by different branches of our government service, and by public institutions when practicable, will also, doubtless, hasten its general introduction. In this point of view we are glad to notice in the May issue of the Treasury Department Decisions, the order of Surgeon-General Woodworth, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures hereafter to be employed for all official, medical, and pharmacal purposes, by the officers of that department. It prescribes that in expressing quantities by weight the terms "gramme" and "centigramme" only will be used, and in expressing quantities by measure, the term "cubic centimetre." The metric system has already, under act of July 28, 1866, been adopted by this branch of the service for the purveying of medical supplies, and the weights and graduated measures, as well as the glassware, hereafter furnished the medical offices, will be in accordance therewith. Simple rules for the ready conversion of terms of the United States Apothecaries' Weights and Measures into their respective equivalents in metric terms accompany this order. For all medical and pharmacal purposes these rules are believed to afford sufficiently accurate results. Suggestions are given as to the mode in which metric medical prescriptions might be constructed, and also in relation to the preparation of requisitions for medical supplies. The rules for converting terms of the United States Apothecaries' Weights and Measures into their respective equivalents in terms of the metric system are at once the most simple and comprehensive of any we have seen. Accompanying each of the rules which are applied to two cases, that is (1.) To express quantities by weight, and (2.) To express quantities by measure, are illustrations and explanations which cover the whole working of this system. Appended to the whole is a carefully prepared table of approximate equivalents of apothecaries weights and measures in metric terms, from 1-64 of a grain (0.001 gm.) to sixteen ounces (512 gm.), and from 1.64 of a minim (0.001 c.c.) to sixteen ounces (512 c.c.). The following suggestions as to writing these expressions are made. The terms "gramme" and "cubic centimetre" may be abbreviated "gm." and "c.c." To preclude the possibility (in careless writing), however, of mistaking the sign "gm." (gramme) for the sign "gr." (grain), the number should invariably precede the sign, using the common Arabic numerals. Thus while ten grains isalways written "gr.X" (Roman numerals being used), ten grammes would be written "10gm." When the term "centigramme" is used, it should be spelled out in full. The "centigrammes," however, may be more conveniently written "0.10gm." In writing, the abbreviated metric denominations should always be underscored, but the preceding number should not.

ANILINE BRONZING FLUID.

Take ten parts of aniline red and five of aniline purple, and dissolve in 100 parts of alcohol at 95°, taking care to help the solution by placing the vessel in a sand or water bath. As soon as the solution is effected, five parts of benzoic acid are added, and the whole is boiled from five to ten minutes, until the greenish color of the mixture is transformed in a fine-light-colored bronze. This bronze is stated to be very brilliant and to be applicable to all metals, as well as to other substances. It is easily laid on with a brush, and dries promptly.

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.

BUSINESS CAREER OF LEADING MEN.

[NUMBER THREE].

WM. A. COLE, ESQ.

Wm. A. Cole, elected President of the Produce Exchange one year ago, and still more widely known from his identification with a leading feature in the export trade, has a reputation both as a merchant and manufacturer, and needs no formal introduction to the public. When we consider the small beginnings, the few artificial aids in ascending the ladder of fame, and the meagre resources originally at his command, outside of the man himself, his success in either capacity has been extraordinary and highly honorable. Mr. Cole was born in Southfield, Staten Island, N. Y., and though of late beginning to be silvered by age, or perhaps it might be said more truly by business cares, he is not yet forty-two. Leaving the parental roof to enter the battle of life, some one half tauntingly remarked, "Well, going to New York to spend your father's money?" The words arrested attention, and with further reflection aroused a determination on the part of the young man to trust wholly to his own resources. He scorned to touch a dollar coming by inheritance.

HARD WORK AND HARD KNOCKS.

Whatever he might accomplish in after life must be the fruit of his own endeavors. Thus resolved, employment was soon obtained as bookkeeper at $6 per week, and board was engaged suited to the circumstances. After a time a respectable sum was accumulated from net earnings, but not without receiving meanwhile a full allowance of hard knocks—a sort of training school; and if Wm. A. Cole's experience is worth anything to others who come after him, he is probably desirous most of all of having it understood that permanent success is seldom gained in any other way.

SETTING UP FOR HIMSELF.

Graduating from his clerkship, Mr. Cole's hard-earned savings were scraped together, a partnership was formed, and business commenced in a store somewhere in Washington street. Things for a time promised well enough, but before long there occurred one of those little mishaps unfortunately too common in New York among would-be fortune builders, even where sound business principles are supposed to govern, and the concern lately sailing before fair winds found itself bankrupt. Through acts of others, it matters not now, the hero of this story was once more compelled to begin life anew.

A GREAT LARD REFINING ESTABLISHMENT

was talked of. Then an organization was formed, Mr. Cole borrowing $3,000 for the purpose, to enable him to take a third interest in making up a working capital of $9,000. This was in the year 1862. The purpose was to rescue the trade in lard from the discredit into which it had fallen through fraudulent practices, and to initiate an era of honest dealing. This movement was begun at a critical period, when the country was threatened with the loss of one of the leading staples in the export trade. It was needful that Mr. Cole and those with whom he was associated in the work should summon all the energy, shrewdness and determination which it was possible to command. Under such auspices as these the firm W. J. Wilcox & Co. came into being. Refineries were established, and the result is seen to-day in the existence of a great lard exporting firm, whose trade-mark is recognized in all the markets of the world, their business amounting to

TEN MILLION DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

In this development, to which all energies were directed, the subject of our notice was for the time being overshadowed, the identity of the individual being merged in the common interest. In like manner our superb sea-going steamers excite admiration, but few trouble themselves about the engines, which furnish all the motive power. So too, of our most influential newspapers, which may have a wide renown, though the directing mind in the editorship is scarcely known. Aside from the enormous shipments of lard constantly taking place at this port, the results of the organization of which we have spoken, appear in the high favor which this product now receives in the chief shipping ports of Europe. Our

BOASTED BALANCE OF TRADE

in the comparison of exports and imports, is due in no small measure to the combined commercial and moral victory achieved through the instrumentality here noted. To make this fact more apparent, and at the same time to justly discriminate where honor is due, let us take a brief retrospect, especially observing the movement of the great hog product of the United States from the West to the seaboard, and thence to European ports. In the year 1860 fully 70 per cent of all exported lard was adulterated and sold from five to ten per cent below the price of prime Western lard. At that time the entire sales did not exceed $1,000,000 per annum. A comparatively brief period elapses, and at this later date, in the year 1878, 70 per cent of all lard exported is the pure refined product, bringing from five to ten per cent above the price of Western lard, the sales amounting to $25,000,000 per annum!

THE TABLES WERE COMPLETELY TURNED.

Not only so, but the country has gained correspondingly in commercial resources and the modern Apollyon—the arch-adulterator — has been laid prostrate and disarmed. It is not fulsome commendation—indeed, it is only a deserved acknowledgement, to say that this grand result was brought about as a consequence of the deliberate conviction of Mr. Cole that a pure article would ultimately be preferred in the markets of the world to any other. At the beginning there were five years of anxiety and unrequited labor; effort literally without compensation. But meanwhile forces were gathered and organized. Lost ground was regained, and the reputation of the house was worked up to a foremost position. As we have seen, though unknown to the public, Mr. Cole has been identified with refining from the start. Beginning without capital, and at times partially disabled by impaired health, the final success is all the more creditable. In some years Messrs. Wilcox & Co.'s shipments have amounted to 36 per cent of

THE TOTAL LARD EXPORTS OF NEW YORK,

the destination chiefly Continental Europe, the West India Islands, and South America. The firm have two large refining establishments, one in Vestry and Greenwich streets, the other on West Twelfth street, together employing about 280 men, and the capital invested amounts to $300,000. In 1874 the concern was organized as a company, under the State laws, with W. A. Cole as President; S. E. Hiscox, Vice-President, and E. T. Bell as Treasurer. For the past six months business has been done to the extent of $10,000,000, and the present foreign exports amount to 70 per cent of the total from New York and 50 per cent of the shipments abroad from all points. There are in the company but three stockholders, and consequently no salaried supernumeraries to be sustained, and everything is done in accordance with a thorough business system. An account of stock, for example, is rendered every morning, and all essential details are under direct personal supervision. In all the product of these extensive works no inspection is required, being sold on the brand, the sales amounting to 300,000 tierces per annum.

ON THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

As President of the Produce Exchange, so says one who has been a daily attendant, Mr. Cole is prompt, decisive, independent, firm and impartial in construing the rules. In accepting the office, he promised to regard his oath, and as a consequence of his adherence to convictions of duty it is said that prominent persons who had "run the thing" have been sent to the rear. There have been several cases of discipline, also questions as to the powers of the Arbitration Committee, in which the President was sustained after a stubborn contest, thereby overruling precedents which had existed for years, and maintaining that the rules to which objection had been made were good and could not be suspended to accommodate individual preferences. In the lard trade Mr. Cole is popular, being looked upon as an honest operator, with whom there is

NO EQUIVOCATION OR QUIBBLING.

Having once made up his mind, he can't easily be switched off to a side-track. These traits characterize him as an officer, as a merchant, and as a man. As concerns the Produce Exchange, it has been his endeavor to get the management out of certain ruts, to broaden its policy, and seek the weal of all in the fraternity, without partiality or discrimination. The principal opposi-

tion has arisen in carrying out this purpose.

AS A BANK OFFICER.

In recently accepting a Directorship in the Union Dime Savings Bank, Mr. Cole assumed new responsibilities; the indications are that the interests of depositors have been committed to good hands. Some embarrassment has arisen from the retirement of members of the Board whose presence was desired in the future management; but there is reason for confidence that all is well. Mr. Cole is also a Director in the Corn Exchange Bank, and connected with two or three of our insurance companies.

GRAPE SUGAR AND ITS USES.

In the grape a sweet principle is found, a kind of sugar, which easily ferments and generates alcohol, hence the grape is the fruit *par excellence* to make wine, as the quantity of sugar in it is just sufficient to produce a good fermentation and make an excellent wine, while most other kinds of fruit are insufficient in this respect, and require the addition of more sugar.

The difference between this sugar and cane sugar is best illustrated by the chemical formula:

Cane sugar is $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$.

Grape sugar is $C_{12}H_{24}O_{12}$.

It will be seen that the difference between these two formulas is H_2O, an atom of water, and this is the first change that cane sugar undergoes; before fermentation it changes into grape sugar, and then other changes form the alcohol, of which we will speak hereafter.

It has been found that starch may be changed into grape sugar by chemical manipulation, and this is the method by which it is at present produced in large quantities, as the demand is so great that the grapes are utterly deficient to furnish it, and besides, are too valuable for that purpose; to produce it from a change from cane sugar would be cheaper, but to produce it from starch is cheaper still, while it is precisely similar to genuine grape sugar to all intents and purposes—in fact, no difference can be detected—the substances being perfectly identical.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* lately sent a reporter to inquire among brewers and confectioners respecting the uses they make of grape sugar, or glucose, as it is also called; and this individual, not having the least elementary knowledge of chemistry, when he found out that the substance was produced from starch by means of the action of sulphuric acid, says that it is "misnamed grape sugar," and used for "various adulterations," and pretends that the unrefined kind contains so much sulphuric acid as "to be decidedly injurious." Now, such a glucose would be so intensly sour as to be useless for sweetening confectionary, and also useless for brewers, as the acid would prevent fermentation, for which they want the grape sugar or glucose.

From several statements in the article in the *Commercial Advertiser* referred to, such as that glucose is used for plug tobacco, printers' rollers, patent medicines, etc., it is evident that he confounds the glucose with glycerine, which is a different substance—a sweet basic principle of oils and fats, which does not ferment at all

But to return to our subject. We will state that the formula for a starch atom is

$C_6H_{10}O_5$, and for three atoms $C_{18}H_{30}O_{15}$.

Adding to the latter an atom of water, H_2O, we obtain

$C_{18}H_{32}O_{16}$,

which is split up into

$C_6H_{12}O_6$, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, $C_6H_{10}O_5$.

The first is the formula for grape sugar, and the second and third are formulas for a gummy substance called dextrine, used on the backs of postage stamps and on letters and envelopes.

It appears that when starch is changed into grape sugar, it first takes up an atom of water, and then splits up into grape sugar and dextrine That the grape sugar thus produced is not injurious is proved by the fact that from time immemorial it has been used in the brewing of the famous Bavarian beer, the excellence of which has been universally acknowledged. The use of this material, however, was kept a secret for years; but in 1866 it was introduced into this country. In time the demand became so great that several manufactories were started in different parts of the country, and one is located near this city.

When a good kind of grape sugar or glucose is used, it is said that a saving of 50 per cent is effected in the manufacture of lager beer. But the brewers do not acknowledge that they use it, notwithstanding the large quantities consumed every year in nearly every brewery in the country.

The confectioners use it in large quantities in the manufacture of candies, as the price of the grape sugar is much below that of cane sugar. It forms at least 50 per cent of the ingredients which go to make up fancy chocolate. It is also employed in the manufacture of flavoring syrups for soda water, and in the preparation of certain wines and liquors.

It is said that some sugar refineries also use it to a large extent in the making of syrup, and some refineries have been known to receive as much as five car-loads at a time. In the preparation of vinegar the glucose has recently been greatly used, as the cheapness of the material reduces the cost of manufacture, and yet produces an equally good article. In fact this glucose, which might be called starch sugar, has of late been applied to everything in which cane sugar has been heretofore used. It is said, and we hope it is true, that it has entirely taken the place of "terra alba," which heretofore was extensively used by confectioners who had no conscience in the adulteration of candies.

We suspect that the material sold for maple sugar syrup is chiefly liquid glucose, flavored with genuine maple sugar; and perhaps the *pure* (?) honey which is sold so much cheaper than the honey in the comb is nothing but glucose flavored with honey.

A SPURIOUS BALSAM OF TOLU.

BY W. A. H. NAYLOR.

(Read before the Pharm. Society of Great Britain).

A few moths ago Mr. Holmes had sent to him a viscid resinous looking body, accompanied by a note. This communication explained that the sample forwarded had been supplied by a wholesale firm as balsam of tolu. The purchaser, suspecting it was not genuine, wrote to the firm to apprise them of their mistake, when, to his great astonishment he received a reply assuring him that the article referred to was genuine balsam. At first a study of the physical characters of this suspected balsam alone was made, but as these afforded no clue to its recognition a chemical examination was deemed a necessary supplement. For this purpose it was handed over to me, and having pursued the enquiry to a fixed point, I now submit the results: This spurious balsam, when seen in bulk, is yellowish brown in color; in thin layers it is perfectly transparent and of a golden yellow.

It is extremely viscid, in this respect bearing some resemblance to birdlime, from which, however, it differs in not possessing the properties of caoutchouc. By keeping it hardens but little, and does not become brittle when exposed for some days to a temperature of 100° C. Its odor is not balsamic, but reminds one rather of glue, and becomes more strongly developed upon warming. Its taste is not perceptible at first, but when chewed a few seconds it produces a sensation of warmth and acridity. A thin layer examined under the microscope after it had been exposed for three or four hours to a temperature of 90° C. showed no crystalline matter after standing for some time. It is completely soluble in carbon bisulphide, benzole, chloroform, and ether; glacial acetic acid and potash solution act as partial solvents. Boiling alcohol of 90 per cent. dissolves it entirely, but the solution deposits upon cooling. The etheral and alcohol solutions have a distinctly acid reaction. The balsam melts at 58° C. Strong hydrochloric and nitric acids produce no apparent effect upon it in the cold; strong sulphuric acid develops a cherry-red color. When treated repeatedly with boiling water, filtered while hot, the filtrate remained clear, had a neutral reaction, and when evaporated left no residue.

Distilled with a mixture of bichromate of potash and sulphuric acid, no oily liquid passed over, and no odor of bitter almonds was evolved. It contains no constituents volatile at a temperature of 160° C. Boiled for some hours with a strong solution of caustic potash, it saponifies. If the soap is salted out repeatedly until free from excess of alkali, then decomposed by sulphuric acid, no oil globules can be seen, nor does the separated resin leave a grease spot when applied to bibulous paper. If it is shaken up with weak ammonia solution, filtered, and the filtrate slightly acidified with dilute sulphuric acid, a light pink color quickly develops. If potash is used in place of ammonia, or free dilute acid alone, the color is not produced. In this particular it corresponds with balsam of tolu, but it differs in that no color is developed in the true balsam if it is first well washed with hot water. Digested for two days in weak spirit, the clear liquor removed by a pipette, the insoluble portion kneaded, then treated with hot alcohol and exposed in a cool place for twenty-four hours, the deposit examined under the microscope presented no crystalline appearance. These are conditions under which colophony readily assumes the crystalline condition. The absence of organic acids, volatile and fixed oils, together with the difficulty of effecting crystallization, suggested the advisability of attempting a separation of the resins, provided the body was not a simple one. A few preliminary experiments with weak potash solution, spirituous solutions of acetate of lead and copper, sufficed to show the complex character of the resin, and to indicate a probable method of fractionation. That acid and indifferent resins were both present was ascertained by kneading with a glass rod a portion of the balsam with weak ammonia solution, adding repeated solutions of chloride of sodium, and filtering; the filtrate, when acidified with an acid, became turbid, through the separation of resin particles, the alcoholic solution of which had a distinctly acid reaction. This mode of separating the acid from the indifferent resin was not followed on account of the inconveniently large quantity of chloride of sodium solution required to precipitate completely the neutral resins. Filteration without the salting process was impracticable—so perfect an emulsion was formed that after standing three days there were no signs of a deposit. To effect this separation advantage was taken of the solubility of the lead compound of the acid resins in cold alcohol of 90 per cent. From this solution the mixture of acids was obtained in a free condition by decomposition with sulphuretted hydrogen. The mixture of acid resins thus obtained was precipitated by a spirituous solution of acetate of copper, the copper compound decomposed by sulphuretted hydrogen, filtered, and half the quantity of copper acetate solution necessary for complete precipitation added to the filtrate. It was allowed to stand, filtered, and the remainder of the copper acetate solution added to the filtrate. The respective compounds were decomposed by sulphuretted hydrogen, their solutions evaporated, and the melting points of the corresponding resins ascertained. The indifferent resins were fractionated in a similar manner. Operating in this way until accordant results were obtained, two acid resins were separated one at 55° C.; the melting point of the other could not be accurately determined, on account of its want of uniformity. In addition to these an indifferent resin separated, melting at 63° C. None of the fractions separated emitted a terebinthinate oder when warmed. The portion of balsam insoluble in cold alcohol was too small in quantity to admit of further examination.

Every attempt was made to indentify this spurious balsam by comparing it with resinous bodies known to be employed in medicine or the arts, but without success. That it is not a commixture of two or more resinous substances, artificially prepared, may be inferred from its uniform behavior toward solvents, the persistent and unchangeable character of its oder when heated, and the constancy of the melting points of the fractions. That it is not balsam of tolu is certain. The author therefore ventures to suggest the probability that this substance is a natural product of new importation, and not a tampered or manufactured article.

The circumstances under which this spurious balsam was vendered are such as may occur again; to caution pharmaceutists, therefore, against making a false purchase, as well as to supply means of distinguishing between the genuine and a substitute is the object of this note. I cannot conclude without expressing my obligations to Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co., in whose laboratory this examination has been made.

ON THE LOSS OF NITRE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SULPHURIC ACID.

BY EDWARD JACKSON.

In a recent number of the *Chemical News*, Mr. G E Davis gives an account of some interesting experiments he has made to determine the source of loss of nitre in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. May I ask Mr. Davis if he has made any attempts to ascertain if the quantity of nitrous acids in the outlets corresponds with the loss as determined by the oxidation of the As_2O_3 to As_2O_5?

About six or seven months ago I devised a method of estimating these nitrous acids in the outlets, which has been in daily use here ever since. The process I use for collecting the gases is that proposed by Mr. Mactear for collecting the sulphurous acids. The gases are drawn first through a series of tubes containing caustic potash, and then through another series of tubes containing permanganate, the latter made slightly acid with HCl; indeed, I have tried the latter with and without the acid, and the result is practically the same. The rate at which the gases are drawn through the liquids is about one cubic foot every four hours. Each morning the tubes are collected, the caustic and permanganate solutions mixed, made very slightly acid with HCl, and boiled to decompose the permanganates. Should the solution smell of chlorine—this rarely happens, except when too much acid has been used—It is boiled until all smell of that gas disappears. It is now filtered, made up to a definite volume, and an aliquot part taken for determining the nitrates; the re-

maining portion is used for determining the sulphates. The method used for estimating the nitrates is that recommended by Dr. Lunge. A few grains of fine piano-forte wire are dissolved in a small flask, fitted with a Bunsen's valve, sulphuric acid being used to effect solution. The nitrate solution is next added, and boiled to expel the N_2O_2, the unoxidised iron being determined by permanganate. The number of cubic feet of gases passing through the outlets is ascertained from the percentage of oxygen found in the residual gases, as proposed by Mr. Mactear. By a simple arrangement, an average sample of the gases from the chambers is used for determining the percentage of oxygen.

Now, from the experiments conducted as above described, I am satisfied that while the oxidation of the arsenic may account for a portion of the loss, it will not account for the whole. Of course I do not expect to find in the outlets as much nitre, in the form of nitrous acids, as is used in the furnaces, but the difference between that found and that used is too great to be accounted for by waste, such as blowing out from the chambrrs, the small quantity which is run into the salt cake pans &c.

During the whole of the time this testing for nitre has been going on, about 40 lbs of nitre to the ton of stone have been used. The average quantity found in the outlets does not exceed one-third of that amount; nor is the quantity found regular. Thus, during the past week, the average quantity found does not exceed 4 lbs. per ton of stone, while, about a month ago the quantity found during one week exceeded the quantity used for that week. It is true the quantity used had to be slightly increased the next week, as the chambers were getting short of nitre, and the condensation of sulphurous acid was not so perfect.

We see, then, that the oxidation of the As_2O_3 to As_2O_5 does not account for the whole loss of the nitre. I have an idea in what direction to look for the difference, and have already performed some experiments with the subject of finding it, but as yet have not been successful. I shall follow up the subject as opportunity offers, and should I meet with success will communicate the result to the *Chemical News*.

PROCESSES FOR THE PREPARATION OF VIOLET ULTRAMARINE.

1. If dry chlorine is passed over blue or green ultramarine heated above 572° Fahr., chlorine derivatives of ultramarine are formed. The color turns first more greenish, then to a dark reddish and if in this state it is thrown into water, or into the solution of an alkaline carbonate of hydrate, the chlorine is liberated either as muriatic acid or in an alkaline chloride, while violet ultramarine is deposited.

In an analogous matter anhydrous sulphuric acid passed through ultramarine heated to about 302° forms a reddish sulpho-derivative, which, if thrown into caustic or carbonated alkaline lye, is resolved into an alkaline sulphate and violet ultramarine.

2. If blue or green ultramarine is heated to 320° or 358° Fahr., and if into the warm mass chlorine is conducted along with steam, violet ultramarine is formed at once along with common salt (chloride of sodium), which is washed away in water. For the processes one or two chests of wrought iron are used about 78 inches long, 29 inches broad, and 21 inches high, and built into a stove of masonry.

The ultramarine is sifted and laid to the depth of 4-10ths of an inch upon earthenware plates, which are provided with feet 1·179 inch high, by means of which they can be piled one over another till the chest is full. Each chest holds sixteen rows of plates, set fourteen deep one upon another, so much space only being left that two leaden pipes can be passed in down to the bottom, one at the front and one at the back end of each chest, through which the chlorine gas can be introduced.

Each chest has two apertures, 11¾ inches broad by 17½ inches long, through which the plates are introduced, and which can be closed by iron lids secured by screws. In each of these lids is an aperture for the introduction of a thermometer, and in the hinder one there is also a hole about 4 inches wide, through which the escaping gases pass, and are led by stone-ware pipes into the chimney.

Subsequent experiments gave an equally favorable result with an apparatus consisting of a wrought-iron drum revolving round a fixed hollow axle, which within the drum is provided with holes on its under side.

At one end the chlorine gas was passed into the hollow axle by means of a leaden pipe, and also a thermometer. At the other end of the axle the escaping vapors were received into stone-ware pipes and led into the chimney. Within the drum iron scrapers were also attached to the axle in order to scrape off the color adhering to the inside of the drum, and keep all parts of the mass exposed to the air. The connection between the axle and the revolving drum was secured air-tight by means of stuffing boxes, containing fibrous material, *e.g.*, abestos, soaked in tallow. Heat was applied by means of an iron stove.

For the second process the following apparatus is used to mix the chlorine gas with watery vapor. This was effected formerly in glass or stone-ware vessels, but troughs hollowed out of compact sandstone, and provided with lids of the same material, are now preferred. The lid is secured upon the trough with a linseed-oil luting, and through this, down to the bottom, pass two stone-ware pipes, one introducing chlorine gas and the other steam. Two lead pipes, only just entering the lid, convey the mixture of chlorine and steam to the lead pipes above mentioned, and thus into the iron chests. A glass tube bent at right angles is also inserted in the trough so that one of its legs lies horizontally at the bottom of the trough, while the other rises perpendicularly through the top, and serves for the introduction of water and as a gauge. The trough is large enough to hold 17 pints. About 5¼ pints of water are poured into the trough and steam is then admitted till the water is brought to a moderate boil. The apparatus for developing chlorine is then set to work, so that chlorine steamed through the boiling water and becoming saturated with steam enters the apparatus filled with ultramarine, heated to 320° F, whereupon the formation of the violet color begins and is complete in about two hours.

Third process.—If blue or green ultramarine is mixed with nitrate of ammonia and sal-ammoniac, or with nitrate of soda and sal ammoniac, violet ultramarine is formed and obtained in a state of purity by washing with water.

Fourth process.—If blue or green ultramarine is heated to 320°–356° F., and exposed to the action of an acid, an oxidizing agent, or of water or a mixture of all three, a more or less complete conversion of the ultramarine into the violet variety takes place.

Ultramarine mixed with chloride of calcium or of magnesium, fitted loosely into a crucible and heated, changes its shade to violet-blue or to violet. The same color is formed when muriatic acid gas, steam and air, or when vapors of aqueous nitric acid are passed over heated ultramarine.—J. Zeltner, German patent.

NEW PYROGENOUS DERIVATIVE OF TARTARIC ACID.

M. E. Bourgoin.—The product obtained, dipyrotartaric acetone, is a neutral body, very sparingly soluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether, sulphide of carbon and chloroform. Its odor is aromatic, and not unpleasant, and its specific gravity borders closely upon that of water.—*Comptes Rendus.*, lxxxvi., No. 10.

Importations, 1878.

The following is a complete list of the imports of Oils, Paints and Drugs entered at the ports of New York and Boston for the present year up to date (in cases where weight cannot be correctly stated, the number of packages alone will be given.)

NEW YORK, May 1, 1878.

		lbs.
Acid, pkgs	5	417
" "	15	....
" Benzoin, pkgs	1	83½
" Boracic, pkgs	132	152262
" " pkgs	24	..
" Carbolic, pkgs	121	10780
" " pkgs	24	....
" Citric, pkgs	20	2240
" " pkgs	20	..
" Oxalic, pkgs	191	104098
" pkgs	15	....
" Picric, pkgs	113	9984
" " pkgs	11	....
" Rosolic, pkgs	33	5950
" " pkgs	12	....
" Salicylic, pkgs	24	2012
" " pkgs	37	....
Albumen, pkgs	148	31258
" pkgs	20	....
" Blood, pkgs	3	....
" Egg, pkgs	1	270
Alizarine, pkgs	604	221498
" pkgs	160	....
" Asst, pkgs	6	....
" " pkgs	80	11352
Alkanet, pkgs	11	3570
Aloes, pkgs	114	21066
" pkgs	18	.
Althea Root, pkgs	14	..
" " pkgs	14	2083
Alum, pkgs	944	490340
" pkgs	170	...
" Cake, pkgs	1285	1173603
" " pkgs	520	....
Ammonia, Carb, pkgs	125	71751
" Muri, pkgs	58	61820
" " pkgs	28	....
" Sal, pkgs	127	145509
" " pkgs	30	....
Aniline Colors, pkgs	509	34365
" pkgs	167	....
" Oil, pkgs	151	59143
" " pkgs	20	....
" Salts, pkgs	99	23254
" " pkgs	51	....
Aniseed, pkgs	72	10867
" pkgs	57	....
Annatto, pkgs	75	11663
" pkgs	396	.. .
Antimony, pkgs	559	362358
" pkgs	84	....
Argols, pkgs	3127	2652254
" pkgs	747	. ..
Arnica Flowers, pkgs	211	24322
Arrowroot, pkgs	903	30204
" pkgs	74	....
Arsenic, pkgs	2738	1059824
" pkgs	75	....
" Red, pkgs	120	17081
Assafœtida, pkgs	48	....
" pkgs	12	3335
Aurine, pkgs	18	2380
" pkgs	2	....
Balsam, pkgs	42	....
" Copaiba, pkgs	51	5615
" " pkgs	18	....
" Peru, pkgs	22	2507
" Tolu, pkgs	51	....
" " pkgs	35	4991
Barbadoes Tar, pkgs	30	....
Bark, pkgs	165	25901
" Cascarilla, pkgs	62	6970
" Peru, pkgs	3716	409808
" " pkgs	4350	.. .
Barium Nit, pkgs	7	....
Barytes, pkgs	75	46836
" tons	....	664
Bay Rum, pkgs	32 gls	2442
" " pkgs	10	....
Beans Tonca, pkgs	20	1158
Beans, Vanilla	9	376
" "	15	....
Beeswax	...	7015
Belladonna, pkg	6	....
Berlin Blue, pkgs	6	990
Berries Laurel, pkgs	10	2266
" Juniper, pkgs	360	....
" " pkgs	218	12085
Bismuth, pkgs	15	2402
Black Salts, pkgs	61	15197
" " pkgs	21	.
Bleach, pkgs	7658	7538926
pkgs	2190	....
Bone Black, pkgs	3	9783
" Tallow, pkgs	4	3442
" " pkgs	4	....
Borax, pkgs	10	1120
" pkgs	4	....
Brazilwood, pcs	4598	....
" tons	....	1292
Bremen Blue, pkgs	6	724
Brimstone, tons	..	702[illegible]
Bronze Powder, pkgs	4	..
" " pkgs	194	..
Brown Softening, pkgs	2	230
Buchu, pkgs	4	14
" pkgs	3	..
Burgundy Pitch, pkgs	150	..
" pkgs	12[illegible]	12[illegible]
Buttonlac, pkgs	10	8[illegible]
Calamus, pkgs	9	9
" pkgs	2	...
Calomel	16	950
Camphor, pkgs	1335	172879
" pkgs	350	....
Canary Seed, pkgs	8475	1978372
" " pkgs	1598	....
Cantharides, pkgs	98	6698
" pkgs	13	....
Caraway Seed, pkgs	393	49575
" " pkgs	387	....
Cardamons, pkgs	87	8237
" pkgs	25	....
Carmine, pkgs	2	....
" pkgs	3	115
Cassia, pkgs	7334	489017
" "	890	....
Celery Seed, pkgs	3	440
Ceresin, pkgs	50	....
Chalk, pkgs	12	4952
" tons	....	10384
Chamomiles, pkgs	70	18626
" pkgs	24	....
Chestnut Ext pkgs	86	37103
" " pkgs	10	....
Chemicals, pkgs	41	24878
" pkgs	53	....
Chillies, pkgs	1536	...
" pkgs	77	8127
China Clay, pkgs	1100	....
" " pkgs	3027 tons	1466½
Chloral Hydrate, pkgs	75	5834
" " pkgs	45	....
Chrome Green, pkgs	4	557
" Yellow, pkgs	4	512
Cinnamon, pkgs	480	38003
" pkgs	204	.
Cloves	588	81817
" pkgs	220	....
Cliffstone, tons	....	374
Cobalt Oxide, pkgs	8	1310
" " pkgs	2	....
Cochineal, pkgs	458	91961
" pkgs	230	....
Cocoa Butter, pkgs	1	220
" Leaves, pkgs	4	501
Colocynth, pkgs	26	4264
Colombo Root, pkgs	55	....
Colors, pkgs	209	68465
" pkgs	115	...
Copperas, pkgs	14	.
Coraline, pkgs	5	560
Coriander Seed, pkgs	355	68195
" " pkgs	90	....
Corks, pkgs	220	....
Corkwood, pkgs	930	120415
" pkgs	11854	....
Cremnitz White, pkgs	3	1338
" " pkgs	2	...
Crocus, pkgs	5	2912
Cudbear, pkgs	47	46667
pkgs	33	....
Cummin Seed, pkgs	120	....
" " pkgs	23	2079
Cutch pkgs	5913	712908
" pkgs	4868	....
Cuttlefish, pkgs	214	19846
" pkgs	194	....
Degras, pkgs	1490	481262
" pkgs	580	....
Dextrine, pkgs	7	....
Divi Divi, pkgs	1599	94323
" " pkgs	403	....
Drop Black, pkgs	631	74010
" " pkgs	69	....
Drugs, pkgs	38	10163
" pkgs	372	...
Dunging Salt, pkgs	6	5228
Dutch Pink, pkgs	73	9935
" Metal, pkgs	52	....
Dyewoods, tons	....	285¼
" pcs	374	..
" Extract, pkgs	40	....
Ergot, pkgs	178	26164
" pkgs	99	....
Fennel Seed, pkgs	61	8856
Filling Up, pkgs	64	10400
Fish Sounds, pkgs	18	....
Flocks, pkgs	62	6820
" pkgs	45	....
Fœnegreck Seed, pkgs	500	111400
Fullers Earth, pkgs	480 tons	45
Fustic, tons	..	543½
" pcs	14336	....
" Ext, pkgs	115	56666
Galangal Root, pkgs	21	2056
Galls, pkgs	40	8289
" pkgs	44	...
Gambier	1370	333022
Gamboge	91	6129
Garancine, pkgs	450	660562
Gelatine, pkgs	141	14969
" pkgs	107	....
Gentian Root, pkgs	279	61756
Ginger, pkgs	4413	334966
" pkgs	611	....
Glue, pkgs	361	283966
" pkgs	111	. .
" Sub, pkgs	12	10860

Glucose, pkgs	687	562738
" pkgs	411	.
Glycerine, pkgs	1238	524 89
" pkgs	122	....
Gold Size, pkgs	13	gls 339
Glass Plate, pkgs	1665	....
" Window, pkgs	69414	...
Granilla, pkgs	246	....
Grape Sugar, pkgs	3201	341858
" " pkgs	700	....
hs, pkgs	2	....
Spkgs	8	....
Avimi, pkgs	5	1043
Arabic, pkgs	845	420322
" " pkgs	325	....
Copal, pkgs	1533	285601
" pkgs	5217	....
Damar, pkgs	365	52906
Gamboge, pkgs	12	.
Ghezari, pkgs	80	15778
Guiac, pkgs	76	....
" " pkgs	203	27027
" Kino, pkgs	282	70537
" " pkgs	227	....
" Kowrie, pkge	5359	....
" " pkgs	507	122791
" Myrrh, pkgs	3	336
" Olibanum, pkgs	9	1808
" " pkgs	25	....
" Sandrac, pkgs	4	908
" " pkgs	5	....
" Scammony, pkgs	1	....
" Substitute, pkgs	12	11760
" " pkgs	12	....
" Talca, pkgs	40	16605
" Tragacanth, pkgs	237	41927
" " pkgs	7	....
Gypsum, pkgs	400	185433
Hamburg Tea, pkgs	50	....
Hellebore Root, pkgs	153	23268
" " pkgs	17	....
Hempseed, pkgs	100	16656
Hyosciamus, pkgs	3	....
Hypernic Extract, pkgs	10	1989
Iceland Moss, pkgs	10	5007
Indigo, pkgs	631	134416
" pkgs	2235	....
" Auxiliary, pkgs	8	8718
" Extract, pkgs	300	136774
" " pkgs	25	....
Insect Powder, pkgs	401	50073
" " pkgs	68	....
Iodine, pkgs	6	672
Ipecac, pkgs	78	8161
Irish Moss pkgs	20	2279
Iron Oxide, pkgs	673	123139
" " pkgs	5	....
Isinglass, pkgs	128	13500
" pkgs	66	....
Jaborandi, pkgs	33	....
Jalap, pkgs	69	6665
" pkgs	5	....
Lac Dye, pkgs	85	14814
" " pkgs	45	....
Lakes, pkgs	40	4618
" pkgs	1	....
Laurel Berries, pkgs	11	2616
" Leaves, pkgs	120	11807
" " pkgs	20	....
Lead, pigs	4519	....
" Nitrate, pkgs	10	11117
Leeches, pkgs	58	..
Lemon Juice, pkgs	17	2080
" " pkgs	253	....
" Peel, pkgs	3	1783
Licorice, pkgs	1898	383147
pkgs	257	....
" Root, pkgs	14576	4114982
" " pkgs	503	....
Linseed, pkgs	83539bush	237 86
" pkgs	20250 "	....
Litharge, pkgs	19	4026
" pkgs	4	....
Logwood, tons	....	1676½
" pcs	4039	....
" Extract, pkgs	394	181443
" " pkgs	144	....
Lupulin, pkgs	3	....
Mace, pkgs	61	4254
Madder, pkgs	79	97383
" pkgs	15	....
" Extract, pkgs	1	33
Magnesia, pkgs	362	70278
Magnesite, pkgs	672	186046
Magnesia Calc, pkgs	41	2818
" " pkgs	44	....
" Carb, pkgs	367	42586
Manganese, pkgs	20	20150
" pkgs	473	....
" Oxide, pkgs	6	618
" " pkgs	1	....
Manna, pkgs	30	3939
Matico Leaves, pkgs	18	2097
Medicinal Bark pkgs	1	301
" Flowers, pkgs	210	84683
" " pkgs	32	....
" Herbs, pkgs	15	2884
" " pkgs	31	....
" Leaves, pkgs	19	2426
" Roots, pkgs	45	7470
" " pkgs	85	....
" Seed, pkgs	9	1172
" Wood, pkgs	3	348
Milk Sugar, pkgs	4	901
" " pkgs	20	....
Millet Seed, pkgs	10	2430
Mineral Blue, pkgs	10	1102
Mineral Wax pkgs	8	1778
Morphine, pkgs	3	50¼
Musk, pkgs	2	...
" pkgs	1	5
Mustard Seed, pkgs	961	230800
" " pkgs	122	....
Myrabolanes, pkgs	342	....
Naples yellow, lbs	....	110
Nutmegs, pkgs	1524	112221
" pkgs	283	....
Nux Vomica, pkgs	1483	155 33
" " pkgs	300	....
Ochre, pkgs	574	380342
" pkgs	30	....
Oil, Almonds, pkgs	56	5057
" " pkgs	12	...
" Amber, pkgs	3	346
" Anise, pkgs	50	3333
" Birch, pkgs	1	100
" Bergamot, pkgs	566	15095
" " pkgs	150	. ..
" Caraway, pkgs	6	505
" Cassia, pkgs	630	49932
" Cedar, pkgs	2	77
" Cinnamon, pkgs	1	56
" Citron, pkgs	492	24897
" Cocoanut, pkgs	299	188187
" " pkgs	72	....
" Cod, pkgs	225	gls 8559
" " Liver, pkgs	97	3147
" " " pkgs	387	...
" Colza, pkgs	6	311
" Coprah, pkgs	50	24080
" Croton, pkgs	73	3618
" Essential, pkgs	51	2304½
" " pkgs	185	...
" Fennel, pkgs	3	187
" Fish, pkgs	4	150
" Geranium, pkgs	1	...
" Haarlem, pkgs	58	...
" Juniper, pkgs	6	355
" " pkgs	3	.. .
" Laurel, pkgs	3	246
" Lavender, pkgs	126	10427
" " pkgs	25	....
" Lemon, pkgs	468	11905
" " pkgs	47	....
" Linseed, pags	16	gls 2230½
" " pkgs	10	....
" Malfern, pkgs	2	35
" Mustard, pkgs	2	12
" Myrbane, pkgs	150	15000
" Nutmeg, pkgs	12	189
" Olive, pkgs	126	9100
" " pkgs	10	....
" Orange, pkgs	116	2737
" " pkgs	10	..
" Palm, pkgs	10	11559
" Peanut, pkgs	11	11642
" Poppy, pkgs	4	272
" Rose, pkgs	10	874
" " pkgs	13	....
" Rosemary, pkgs	20	1100
" Sandal, pkgs	7	270½
" Savin, pkgs	4	406
" Sesame, pkgs	131	36685
" " pkgs	55	....
" Soluble, pkgs	20	12915
" " pkgs	6	..
" Thyme, pkgs	83	7554
" " pkgs	25	....
" Whale, pkgs	165	45394
Opium, pkgs	2 2	40889½
" pkgs	46	...
Orange Fower Water, pkgs	15	....
Juice, pkgs	30	1251
" " pkgs	14	....
Lead, pkgs	175	103326
Peel, pkgs	239	49244
" " pkgs	81	....
Orchill pkgs	155	119228
" pkgs	59	. ..
" Weed, pkgs	602	48874
Orris Root, pkgs	56	11784
" " pkgs	3	....
Paints, pkgs	330	50126
" pkgs	144	....
Paris White, pkgs	633	698852
Praste, pkgs	20	....
Patent Dryer pkgs	58	31015
" " pkgs	12	....
" Paint	64	10123
Pepper, pkgs	10515	1217026
Persian Red,	24	....
Phosphorus, pkgs	155	17050
" pkgs	55	...
Pitch, pkgs	8	6677
Pimento, pkgs	1485	222113
" pkgs	1384	....
Plumbago, pkgs	3369	1527625
" pkgs	718	...
Poppy Head, pkgs	4	890
" Seed pkgs	20	....
Potash, pkgs	1	..
" Bichrome, pkgs	465	302681
" " pkgs	89	....
" Carb, pkgs	12	6768
" Chlorate, pkgs	900	117817
" " pkgs	100	....
" Muri, pkgs	2466	....
" Prussi, pkgs	42	19000
" " pkgs	32	....
Pumice Stone, pkgs	616	258093
" pkgs	83	.. .
Quicksilver, pkgs	1050	87075
" pkgs	550	....
Quinine, pkgs	27	....
" pkgs	74	7934
Rape Seed, pkgs	537	115137
" " pkgs	5	....
Red Lead, pkgs	280	36130
" " pkgs	5	....
Red Wood, tons	263½	....
" " pcs	....	5732
Rhubarb, pkgs	114	12631
Rose Leaves, pkgs	6	330
" Pink, pkgs	60	10601
Rottenstone, pkgs	32	....
Saffron, pkgs	4	227
" pkgs	13	
Saffloower, pkgs	59	....
" pkgs	32	9175
" Extract, pkgs	70	....
Sago, pkgs	980	149753
" pkgs	100	....
Salicine, pkgs	6	118
" pkgs	2	....
Salt Cake, pkgs	58	114307
Saltpetre, pkgs	4440	917392
" pkgs	3511	....
Sarsaparilla, pkgs	559	66782
" pkgs	718	....
Satin White, pkgs	16	11427
Scammony, pkgs	2	73
Senna, pkgs	70	20377
" pkgs	100	....
Shellac, pkgs	343	62035
" pkgs	2372	....
Sienna, pkgs	25	14961
Silicate Soluble pkgs	31	.. .
Silver White, pkgs	1	466
Size, pkgs	24	14731
Smalts, pkgs	12	1330
Snake Root, pkgs	9	....
Soap, Castile, pkgs	17660	637322
Soda Arsen, pkgs	10	12699
" Ash, pkgs	18615	2202764
" " pkgs	3943	....
" Bicarb, pkgs	6085	704481
" Binarsenate, pkgs	35	33158
" Caustic, pkgs	10250	6287823
" " pkgs	4214	....
" Hypo, pkgs	427	247059
" " pkgs	298	....
" Sal, pkgs	17141	67 4157
" " pkgs	2363	....
" Silicate, pkgs	50	34233
" Stannate, pkgs	1	524
" Sulphate, pkgs	55	48392
" Tartaric, pkgs	10	2060
Sodium Sulph, pkgs	5	2025
Sponges, pkgs	411	20114
" pkgs	475	....
Squills, pkgs	12	1813
Steel Blue, pkgs	10	1390
St John's Broad, pkgs	160	42159
" " pkgs	100	....
Strontia, pkgs	16	3331
Storax, pkgs	4	1453
Styrax, pkgs	2	672
Sulphur, pkgs	15	2975
" pkgs	5	....
Sumac, pkgs	1750	279596
" pkgs	14740	...
" Extract, pkgs	175	116369
Talc, pkgs	100	2 000
" pkgs	43	....
Tannin Extract, pkgs	95	6487
" " pkgs	5	....
Tapioca, pkgs	2287	....
" pkgs	1537	216639
Taraxicum, pkgs	4	....
Terra Alba, pkgs	600	543313
" " pkgs	50	....
Turmeric, pkgs	5800	336950
Tuscan Red, pkgs	12	1560
Ultramarine, pkgs	1038	367519
" pkgs	250	..
Umber, pkgs	135	....
Valerian Root, pkgs	49	6619
" " pkgs	8	....
Vandyke Brown, pkgs	47	22655
Varnish, pkgs	82 gls.	2575½
" pkgs	12	....
Venetian Red, pkgs	1785	614352
" " pkgs	400	....
Venice Turpentine, pkgs	160	51048
Verdigris, pkgs	56	66836
" pkgs	3	....
Vermilion, pkgs	4	2490
Wash Blue, pkgs	66	16800
" " pkgs	25	....
Wax, pkgs	3	495
" pkgs	13	....
" Japan, pkgs	226	....
" " pkgs	10	1921
White Lead, pkgs	1041	274897
" " pkgs	929	....
Woad, pkgs	5	....
" pkgs	8	2213
Zinc Oxide, pkgs	3135	619047
" " pkgs	183	....
" Dust, pkgs	23	16771
" " pkgs	46	....

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BOSTON, May. 1. 1878.

Acid Carbolic, pkgs	7	....
" " pkgs	26	6975
" Oxalic, pkgs	80	48035
" Picric, pkgs	5	835
Aconite Leaves, pkgs	4	....
" Root, pkgs	4	....
Alizarine, pkgs	1	...
Aloes, pkgs	4	1699
" pkgs	3	...
Alum, pkgs	324	185092
" Cake, pkgs	460	445390
Ammonia, pkgs	2	....
Aniline Cake, pkgs	30	3000
" Colors, pkgs	162	9965
" " pkgs	4	....
" Oil, pkgs	78	7255
" Salts, pkgs	47	6038
" " pkgs	5	....
Annatto, pkgs	1	114
Argols Crude, pkgs	72	49074
" " pkgs	3	....
Arnica Flowers, pkgs	12	....
Arsenic, pkgs	300	110732
Asphaltum, pkgs	25	4483
Aurine, pkgs	2	....
Barbadoes Tar, pkgs	6	....
Barytes, pkgs	22	11592
" "	....	293440
Barwood, pkgs	160	22240
Belladonna, pkgs	10	....
Berries, Yellow, pkgs	341	86689
Black Salts, pkgs	16	2215
Bleach, pkgs	7957	7516104
Blue, pkgs	1	585
Brimstone tons	....	785
Camphor, pkgs	100	14146
Cardamons, pkgs	6	....
Copperas, pkgs	10	6814
Colors, pkgs	20	....
Cudbear, pkgs	55	52775
Cutch, pkgs	3450	421123
Divi Divi, pkgs	535	....
Drop Black, pkgs	58	6496
Drugs, pkgs	2	....
Fustic tons	231	....
" Ext, pkgs	20	9242
Galls, pkgs	23	4804
Gambier, pkgs	786	38391
Garancine, pkgs	25	41606
Gelatine, pkgs	21	2317
" pkgs	16	..
Glue, pkgs	6	....
" pkgs	19	1001
Glucose, pkgs	15	13230
" pkgs	50	....
Glycerine, pkgs	6	....
Ginger, pkgs	610	54004
" pkgs	316	...
Grease,	1723	655276
" pkgs	525	....
Gum, pkgs	2	....
" Arabic, pkgs	38	7603
" " pkgs	30	....
" Copal, pkgs	682	99090
" " pkgs	28543	....
" Guiac, pkgs	24	4645
" " pkgs	14	....
" Kowrie, lbs	....	31669
" Olibanum, pkgs	5	928
" Tragacanth, pkgs	88	18464
" Substitute, pkgs	1	....
Hyosciamus, pkgs	6	....
Indigo, pkgs	10	....
" pkgs	493	144452
" Extract, pkgs	76	70195
" " pkgs	1	....
Iodine, pkgs	2	1120
Iron Liquor, pkgs	1	....
Lime Juice, pkgs	10	....
Logwood, tons	....	5065¼
" Ext, pkgs	10	4390
Madder, pkgs	48	63051
Magnesia, pkgs	27	. ..
Medical Flowers, pkgs	20	....
Mineral Green, pkgs	1	2
Ochre, pkgs	10	636
Oil Almond pkgs	1	....
" Bergamot, pkgs	75	2207½
" Cocoa, pkgs	15	....
" " pkgs	1	51
" Cod, pkgs	30	1100
" Essential, pkgs	11	....
" Fish, pkgs	3	150
" Geranium, pkgs	2	57
" Lavender, pkgs	1	12
" Lemon, pkgs	93	2487
" " pkgs	10	....
" Myrbane, pkgs	3	140
" Olive, pkgs	22 gls	1308
" " pkgs	4	....
" Orange, pkgs	2	87
" Palm pkgs	450	80209
" " lbs	....	1131
" " gls	....	60
" Pitch, pkgs	1	....
" Rose, pkgs	2	20¼
" Sandal, pkgs	1	30
" " pkgs	4	....
" Sod, pkgs	21	32389
Opium, pkgs	19	3451
Orchill, pkgs	4	5132
Paint, lbs	....	1620
" lbs	12	1878
" lbs	4	....
Plumbags, pkgs	10	3928
Potash, pkgs	50	33147
" Bich, pkgs	33	28300
" Binoxolate, pkgs	20	4480
" Carb, pkgs	86	63353
" Chlorate, pkgs	100	22400
Red Lead, pkgs	56	32818
Redwood, tons	...	15
Rose Pink, pkgs	10	2240
Rhubarb, pkgs	5	551
Saltpetre, pkgs	500	113925
Sapanwood, lbs	....	14100
" pcs	3175	....
Senna, pkgs	13	4473
Soap Stock, pkgs	114	42333
Soda Ash, pkgs	7331	11071521
" Bi-Carb, pkgs	900	254134
" Bisulph, pkgs	21	11984
" Caustic, pkgs	3362	1 19072
" " pkgs	160	....
" Hypo, pkgs	169	28707
" Nitrate, pkgs	17105	5118508
" Phos, pkgs	4	4316
" Sal, pkgs	9847	4068411
" Sulph, pkgs	19	4630
Sumac, pkgs	16225	2380000
" pkgs	2	..
" Extract, pkgs	75	34566
" " pkgs	62	...
Turmeric, pkgs	3500	....
Ultramarine, pkgs	66	17485
Umber, pkgs	82	6545
Varnish, pkgs	3 gls	109
Venetian Red, pkgs	630	206320
Vermilion, pkgs	2	600
Washing Crystals pkgs	102	....
Verdigris, pkgs	4	2138
Vanadium Oxide, lbs	....	2
Wax, pkgs	38	5248
Whiting, pkgs	50	17948
White lead, pkgs	221	35690
Zinc Oxide, pkgs	1	....

IMPORTATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

All parties desiring their names published in the Imports, will oblige by sending memorandum of goods to this office.

ACID BORACIC—10 cks, Mc Coy & Co, per Montana, L'pool.
ALBUMEN—50 cs, 11050 lbs, Wm Pickhardt & K, per Hohenzollern, Bremen.
14 cks, 4350 lbs, J C Bloomfield & Co, per Adriatic, L'pool.
ALCANET ROOT—7 bgs, 2281 lbs, Brueckner & K, per Triton, Hamburg.
ALOES—129 cs, Bartram Bros, per Curacao, Curacao.
13 cs, 800 lbs, Bartram Bros, per Curacao, Curacao.
ALTHEA ROOT—5 cs, 524 lbs Brueckner & K, per Herder, Hamburg.
ALUM—22 tcs, 25058 lbs, F Brown & Sons, per Gyda, London.
ANILINE COLORS—10 pkgs, 200 lbs, R D Jackson, per Hohenzollern, Bremen.
6 cs, 575 lbs, Banning, B & Co, per Hohenzollern, Bremen.
1 cs, 166 lbs, F Bredt & Co, per Hohenzollern, Bremen.
5 cs, 500 lbs, Wm Pickhardt & K, per Adriatic, L'pool.
13 pkgs, 800 lbs, J B Wade, per Pereire, Havre.
3 cs, 150 lbs, Lutz & Movius, per Montana, L'pool.
4 cs, 195 lbs, Lutz & Movius, per Herder, Hamburg.
2 cs, 200 lbs, Wm Pickhardt & K, per Herder Hamburg.
2 cs, 200 lbs, Banning, Bissell & Co, per Mosel, Bremen.
SALTS—2 cs, Wm Pickhardt & K, per Herder, Hamburg.
ANNATTO—15 bbls, Darrell & Co, per H Brewster, Kingston.
ANTIMONY—3 cks, 2778 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Triton, Hamburg.
ARGOLS—37 cks, 33273 lbs, J G Dreyfus & Co, per Egypt, L'pool.
29 cks, 24113 lbs, Recknagel & Co, per Greece, London.
45 cks, 43057 lbs, J G Dreyfus & Co, per City of Montreal, Liverpool.
ARSENIC—15 bbls, 1650 lbs, Horwitz & Neustadt, per Triton, Hamburg.
ARROWROOT—100 tins, 2808 lbs, H Trowbridge & Co, per Atlantic, Barbadoes.
BALSAM PERU—4 cs, 576 lbs, Marcial & Co, per Acapulco, Aspinwall.
TOLU—4 cs, 400 lbs, D DeCastro & Co, per Alps, Savanilla.
BARBADOES TAR—10 bbls, G G Cowl, per Utopia, London.
BARBARY EXT—4 cks, 1858 lbs, Banning Bissell & Co, per Pereire, Havre.
BARK CANELLA—6 bgs, Maitland, Phelps & Co, per L Lee, Antigua.
PERU—76 bgs, 9880 lbs, M C Roldan, per Alps, Savanilla.
549 bgs, 79250 lbs, Punderford & Jenny, per Alps, Savanilla.
649 bgs, 81125 lbs, D DeCastro & Co, per Alps, Savanilla.
879 bgs, Munoz & Espriella, per Alps, Savanilla.
106 bgs, Hoadly & Co, per Alps, Savanilla.
210 bgs, 26250 lbs, J Ferro, per Alps, Savanilla.
BAY RUM—3 pkgs, 90 gls, J W Cuthbert & Co, per Hadji, St Thomas.
BEANS TONCA—2 cs, 300 lbs, L Rosenstein & Co, per Hohenzollern, Bremen.
BLEACH—56 tcs, 57406 lbs, E Hill, per Adriatic, L'pool.
153 cks, 170144 lbs, Wing & Evans, per A Marshall, L'pool.
492 cks, 521261 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Egypt, L'pool.
BONE BLACK—5 cks, 5500 lbs, C Wix, per Herder, Hamburg.
BRAZILWOOD—25 tons, Darrell & Co, per H Brewster, Kingston.
BRIMSTONE—100 tons, Phelps Bros & Co, per Consolation, Palermo.
BRONZE POWDER—1 cs, A B Ansbacher, per Hohenzollern, Bremen.
4 cs, J Marsching & Co, per Hohenzollern, Bremen.
1 cs, H & Ch Reich, per Hohenzollern, Bremen.
BUCHU LEAVES—2 bgs, 881 lbs, Dix & Morris, per Hohenzollern, Bremen.
CALAMUS—10 cs, 504 lbs, Brueckner & K, per Herder, Hamburg.
CANARY SEED—500 bgs, 127755 lbs, Dutihl & Co, per A Marshall, L'pool.
CARLSBAD SALTS—5 cs, 551 lbs, Lehn & Fink, per Herder Hamburg.
CARMINE—1 cs, H Kohnstamm & Co, per Pereire, Havre.
CHALK—230 tons, J M Jennsen, per Hodving, London.
CHLORODYNE—4 cs, 92 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Anglia, London.
COLORS—1 cs, A B Ansbacher, per Hohenzollern, Bremen.
3 cs, R Meier & Co, per Hohenzollern, Bremen.
1 cs, Mc Coy & Co, per Montana, Liverpool.
PAINTERS—6 pkgs, Handy Morrison & Co, per Candido, Lisbon.
CORKWOOD—141 bgs, A L Butz, per Candido, Lisbon.
DRUGS—6 pkgs, Lehn & Fink, per Hohenzollern, Bremen.
DUTCH METAL—1 cs, A B Ansbacher, per Hohenzollern, Bremen.
ERGOT—10 bgs, 615 lbs, Brueckner & K, per Herder, Hamburg.
FLOCKS—10 bgs, 1100 lbs, H Kohnstamm & Co, per Pereire, Havre.
FUSTIC—5 tons, Darrell & Co, per H Brewster, Kingston.
12 tons, L Brandeis & Co, per Helen, Tuxpan.
301 pcs, M Echeverria, per D Hermanos, Vera Cruz.
492 pcs, Thurber & Co, per Acapulco, Aspinwall.
GELATINE—5 cs, 550 lbs, Arnson & Wilzinski, per Herder, Hamburg.
GINGER—205 bgs, 22000 lbs. Yates & Porterfield, per Liberia, Monrovia.
GLUE—41 cks, 11300 lbs, Hensel Brueckman & L, per Pereire, Havre.
GLYCERINE—24 pkgs, 25160 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, per Egypt, L'pool.
49 pkgs, 32453 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, per Pereire, Havre.
50 cs, 11200 lbs, Geisenheimer & Co, per Louise, Bremen.
40 pkgs, 18320 lbs, J W Ash, per Canada, Havre.
10 pkgs, 10924 lbs, Hensel, Brueckman & L, per Frisia, Hamburg.
GYPSUM—100 cks, 78633 lbs, G A & E Meyer, per Laurestina, Newcastle.
HAMBURG TEA—50 cs, A Barth, per Herder, Hamburg.
HEMPSEED—134 bgs, 22405 lbs, J Hess & Co, per Herder, Hamburg.
INDIGO EXT—10 cks, 6320 lbs, J C Bloomfield & Co, per Adriatic, L'pool.
INSECT POWDER—50 bbls, 6176 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Egypt, L'pool.
IODINE—1 ck, 448 lbs, C Pfizer & Co, per Ethiopia, Glasgow.
ISINGLASS—3 cs, 300 lbs, Arnson & Wilzinski, per Herder, Hamburg.
10 bgs, 1530 lbs, E Pavenstedt & Co, per Elche, P'to Cabello.
LAMPBLACK—5 cks, 396 lbs, C Wix, per Herder, Hamburg.
LEECHES—6 cs, H Witte, per Herder, Hamburg.
LOGWOOD—24 tons, Thackray & Co, per Wardwell, Jeremie.
209 tons, Darrell & Co, per H Brewster, Kingston.
72 tons, Wilson & Asmus, per Wardwell, Jeremie.
25 tons, G Wessels, per R Arabella, Grand Cay.
8 tons, Wilson & Asmus, per C Saunders, Jeremie.
80 tons, Lyen & Co, per I Oliver, Aux Cays.
161½ tons, Kunhardt & Co, per Hattie Card, Cape Hayti.
88 tons, Wm Jex & Co, per Tula, Belize.
EXT—10 cks, 4862 lbs, E A Bibby & Co, per Adriatic, L'pool.
60 bbls, 28162 lbs, Wm Pickhardt & K, per Pereire, Havre.
MAGNESIA CARB—20 cks, 4532 lbs, Kittle & Co, per Laurestina, Newcastle.
40 cs, 4686 lbs, G A E Meyer, per Laurestina, Newcastle.
MANGANESE—174 bbls, 104660 lbs, N J Botsford, per A Marshall, L'pool.
MEDICAL EXT—2 cs, Peek & Velsor, per Herder Hamburg.
HERBS—2 bgs, 244 lbs, Lehn & Fink, per Herder, Hamburg.
10 cs, 1100 lbs, Peek & Velsor, per Herder, Hamburg.
4 cs, H Cazaux, per Maas, Rotterdam.
5 bgs, Brueckner & K, per Zufreidenheit, Hamburg.
PREP—3 cs, Boericke & Tafel, per Hohenzollern, Bremen.
2 cs, Daniels & Co, per Adriatic, L'pool.
7 cs, E Fougera & Co, per Pereire, Havre.
6 cs, McKesson & Robbins, per Herder, Hamburg.
ROOTS—6 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, per Herder, Hamburg.
5 bgs, Lazelle, Marsh & G, per Herder, Hamburg.
33 bgs, J Zeller, per Louise, Bremen.
7 bgs, 1540 lbs, Horwitz & Neustadt, per Triton, Hamburg.
OIL ALMOND—2 cs, J J Quetting, per Pereire, Havre.
ESSENTIAL—1 cs, J J Quetting, per Pereire, Havre.
6 cs, L & J Michaelis, per Hohenzollern, Bremen.
1 cs, 66 lbs, J J Quetting, per Hohenzollern, Bremen.
LAVENDER—4 cs, Dodge & Olcott, per Pereire, Havre.
LEMON—20 cs, 420 lbs, C F Hardy & Co, per Consolation, Messina.
15 cs, 348 lbs, Mulford Bros, per Consolation, Messina.
ORANGE—10 cs, 213 lbs, J J Quetting, per Acadia, Messina.
2 cs, 88 lbs, Mulford Bros, per Consolation, Messina.
PALM—12 cks, 7066 gls, Yates & Porterfield, per Liberia, Monrovia.
ROSEMARY—1 cs, Dodge & Olcott, per Pereire, Havre.
SOLUBLE—21 cks, 8359 lbs, J C Bloomfield & Co, per Adriatic, L'pool.
SPERM—11 cks, 3303 gls, W A Watkins, per T M A Pitt, Hamilton.
THYME—12 cs, Dodge & Olcott, per Pereire, Havre.
OPIUM—7 cs, 5234 lbs, Lanman & Kemp, per Adriatic, L'pool.
ORANGE LEAD—25 cks, 14710 lbs, J L Smith & Co, per Laurestina Newcastle.
20 cks, 11457 lbs, C T Raynolds & Co, per Laurestina, N'castle.
PIMENTO—2 bgs, 190 lbs, Kidder, P & Co, per Hadji, St Thomas.
PLUMBAGO—10 cks, 9920 lbs, Eagle Pencil Co, per Harzburg, Bremen.
155 cs, 37791 lbs, C H Fischer & Co, per Zufriedenheit, Hamburg.
POPPY HEADS—3 cks, 635 lbs, Brueckner & K, per Triton, Hamburg.
POTASH BICHROME—25 cks, 19767 lbs, Peters & Tiemann, per S of Va, Glasgow.
CHLO—125 kegs, 14000 lbs, Moseback & Humphrey, per Adriatic, L'pool
QUICKSILVER—100 bts, 7650 lbs, Taft Lee & Co, per Hohenzollern, Bremen.
RAPESEED—200 bgs, 44000 lbs, L Rosenstein & Co, per Hohenzollern, Bremen.
REDWOOD—18 tons, C C Abel & Co, per Curacao, Curacao.
SARSAPARILLA—7 bgs, 1016 lbs, Wm Jex & Co, per Tula, Belize.
SENNA—13 bgs, 4926 lbs, Dix & Morris, per Hohenzollern, Bremen.
SOAP CASTILE—100 cs, 3960 lbs, W E Ebbitt, per Castalia, Leghorn.
SODA ASH—19 cks, 32339 lbs, E Hill, per Laurestina, Newcastle.
132 cks, 168919 lbs, Jas Lee & Co, per Laurestina, Newcastle.
238 cks, 340889 lbs, Wing & Evans, per A Marshall, L'pool.
343 cks, 405295 lbs, G A & E Meyer, per Laurestina, Newcastle.
44 cks, 91937 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per A Marshall, L'pool.
175 cks, 255359 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Egypt, L'pool.
96 cks, 168732 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Russia, L'pool.
108 cks, 199248 lbs, Jas Lee & Co, per State of Va, Glasgow.
61 cks, 102860 lbs, F Brown & Sons, per A Marshall, Liverpool.
BICARB—500 kgs, 56000 lbs, E Hill, per Laurestina, Newcastle.
500 kegs, 56000 lbs, G A & E Meyer, per Laurestina, Newcastle.
CAUSTIC—250 dms, 157621 lbs, E Hill, per Adriatic, L'pool.
540 dms, 322914 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per A Marshall, L'pool.
200 dms, 151739 lbs, Moseback & H, per Adriatic, L'pool.
50 dms, 30255 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Egypt, L'pool.
20 dms, 15558 lbs, Jas Lee & Co, per State of Va, Glasgow.
SAL—393 cks, 168000 lbs, Jas Lee & Co, per Laurestina, Newcastle.
280 bbls, 112000 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Egypt, L'pool.
250 kgs, 28000 lbs, Jas Lee & Co, per State of Va, Glasgow.
SILICATE—100 bbls, 59497 lbs, Colgate & Co, per Russia, L'pool.
STANNATE—10 cks, 4094 lbs, J C Bloomfield & Co, per Adriatic, L'pool.
SULPHATE—36 cks, Jas Lee & Co, per State of Va, Glasgow.
TALC—20 cs, 1183 lbs, S Thompson, N & Co, per Italy, London.
TANNIN EXT—46 cks, 22384 lbs, Banning, Bissell & Co, per Pereire, Havre.
TERRA ALBA—40 tcs, 44648 lbs, Hammill & Gillespie, per Egypt, L'pool.
ULTRAMARINE—17 pkgs, 5824 lbs, A B Ansbacher, per Hohenzollern, Bremen.
15 cs, 5600 lbs, G Watson, Jr, per Egypt, L'pool.
25 cs, 8400 lbs, A B Ansbacher, per Louise, Bremen.
VALERIAN ROOT—3 bgs, 776 lbs, Brueckner & K, per Triton, Hamburg.
VENETIAN RED—200 bbls, 67200 lbs, C DeP Field per A Marshall, L'pool.
VERDIGRIS—5 cks, 6855 lbs, J C Bloomfield & Co, per Adriatic, L'pool.

IMPORTS AT BOSTON.

ACID CARBOLIC—2 cs, Cutler Bros & Co, per Iberian, L'pool.
OXALIC—10 cks, 6490 lbs, Linder & Meyer, per Iberian, L'pool.
PICRIC—10 cs, 560 lbs, Boston Dye & Chem Co, per Atlas, L'pool.
ANILINE COLORS—8 cs, 400 lbs, Cushing, Porter & C, per Atlas, L'pool.
1 cs, 80 lbs, H A Gould, per Iberian, L'pool.
CUTCH—2011 bxs, 224040 lbs, C Wakefield, per Templar, Singapore.
FUSTIC—21 tons, Fowle & Carroll, per A J Fabens, St Domingo.
GAMBIER—3091 bgs, 506414 lbs, C Wakefield, per Templar, Singapore.
1840 bgs, 133447 lbs, T R Fay, per Templar, Singapore.
GINGER—109 bgs, 9118 lbs, Linder & Meyer, per Iberian, L'pool.
90 bgs, 7032 lbs, Pickering, W & Co, per Iberian, L'pool.
GREASE—67 cks, 22612 lbs, R G Norris & Co, per Atlas, L'pool.
GUM COPAL—458 cs, 67437 lbs, T R Fay, per Templar, Singapore.
LIMAWOOD—100 tons, Boston Dye & Chem Co, per Atlas, L'pool.
LOGWOOD—205 tons, Fowle & Carroll, per A J Fabens, St Domingo.
NUTMEGS—200 cs, C Wakefield, per Templar, Singapore.
200 cs, T R Fay, per Templar, Singapore.
PEPPER—3089 bgs, C Wakefield, per Templar, Singapore.
442 bgs, T R Fay, per Templar, Singapore.
SAGO—1601 bgs, C Wakefield, per Templar, Singapore.
SAPANWOOD—4367 pcs, C Wakefield, per Templar, Singapore.
SODA BICARB—150 cks, 22889 lbs, Linder & Meyer, per Atlas, L'pool.
TAPIOCA—1068 bgs, C Wakefield, per Templar, Singapore.
572 bgs, T R Fay, per Templar, Singapore.
WAX—2 cs, Thos Groom & Co, per Atlas, L'pool.
WHITE LEAD—20 kegs, 3136 lbs, Linder & Meyer, per Atlas, L'pool.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.

ASHES—105 cks, order, Hudson River R R.
BEESWAX—1 bbl, Belt & Cilley, per City of Savannah, Savannah.
4 hhds, D Lehman, per Algiers, New Orleans.
1 hhd, N F Monjo, per Old Dominion, Richmond.
1 hhd, N F Monjo, per Richmond, Richmond.
1 hhd, Belt & Cilley, per Richmond, Richmond.
1 cs, Buswell & Rogers, Star Union.
CLAY—51 cks, Sergeant Bros, per Charleston, Charleston.
36 cks, R McNamee & Co, per G W Clyde, Charleston.
C S MEAL—376 bgs, order, Hudson River R R.
OIL—157 bbls, order, per New Orleans, New Orleans.
100 bbls, S W Knowles, National.
209 bbls, J F O'Shaughnessy, per Old Dominion, Richmond.
200 bbls, S W Knowles, Hudson River R R.
102 bbls, J F O'Shaughnessy, per Richmond, Richmond.
400 bbls, Thurber & Co, Erie R R.
FLAXSEED—11 bgs, Bennett D & Co, per Isaac Bell, Richmond.
GINSENG—1 bg, Buswell & Rogers, Star Union.
HEMPSEED—155 bgs, Rosenstein Bros, Hudson River R R.
LARD OIL—50 bbls, W Burnet, Erie R R.
50 bbls, Pool & Macy, Hudson River R R.
11 bbls, order, Erie R R.
50 bbls, order, National.
LUBRICATING OIL—100 bbls, Ketchum & Reed, Erie R R.
50 bbls, T W Leonard, per Old Dominion, Richmond.
100 bbls, American Oil Co, per Old Dominion, Richmond.
100 bbls, Thompson & Bedford, Phila.
25 bbls, W Pool & Son, Penn R R.
60 bbls, J Macy's Sons, Erie R R.
50 bbls, T W Leonard, Penn R R.
50 bbls, P W Mead, Erie R R.
OCHRE—125 bbls, Gridley & Coffin, per Isaac Bell, Richmond.
OIL—50 bbls, order, Central R R of N J.
112 bbls, T G Hunt, Baltimore.
CAKE—1500 bgs, order, North River Boats.
4630 bgs, I & C Moore & Co, Erie R R.
1100 bgs, Simmonds & Gildemeister, Erie R R.
1101 bgs, I & C Moore & Co, Hudson River R R.
1325 bgs, R Norman & Co, National.
240 bgs, I H Reed & Co, Hudson River R R.
300 bgs, I & C Moore & Co, National.
1080 bgs, J F O'Shaughnessy, per Richmond, Richmond.
755 bgs, order, Hudson River R R.
QUICKSILVER—100 flasks, A B Ansbacher, Erie R R.
SUMAC—168 bgs, Gridley & Coffin, per Isaac Bell, Richmond.
WHITE LEAD—48 cks, order, Baltimore.

Domestic Receipts—Oils, &c.

Summary of the totals of domestic receipts for the week ending MAY 27:

		For week.	Since Jan. 1
Acid	pkgs.	....	....
Ashes	pkgs.	105	2030
Asphaltum	lbs.	....	...
Bark	pkgs.	....	21
Barytes	pkgs.	...	35
Beeswax	pkgs.	8	345
Borax	cs.	....	2348
"	lbs.		393591
Clay	pkgs.	87	2120
Cottonseed	bags.	....	..
do Meal	bags.	376	2482
Flaxseed	pkgs.	11	3478
Manganese	pkgs.	....	...
Mustard seed	pkgs.	....	378
do do	lbs.		54884
Ochre	pkgs.	125	512
Oils—Cotton Seed	bbls	1168	25181
Elaine	bbls.	....	81
Lard	bbls.	211	4940
" Mineral	bbls.	...	...
Lubricating	bbls.	485	10052
Paraffine	bbls.	....	60
Red	bbls	....	....
Sassafras	pkgs.	....	....
Sperm	cks.	....	10
Tallow	bbls.	....	50
Whale	bbls.	....	224
do	galls.	....	114954
Other	bbls.	162	2109
cake	sacks.	12032	228908
meal	sacks.	...	....
Paint	pkgs.	....	351
Quicksilver	flasks	100	435
Rapeseed	bags.	..	100
Sponge	bales.	...	55
Sumac	bags.	168	3240
Tale	pkgs.	....	....
Vanilla	pkgs.	....	....
White Lead	pkgs.	48	340

Exports of Drugs, Oils, Paints, Chemicals and Dyestuffs for the past week.

ALCOHOL.
1550 bbls, per J W Bartlett, for M'seilles.
1250 bbls, per Virgo, for Constantinople.
BEANS VANILLA.
4 cs, per D Steinmann, for Antwerp.
COCOA.
35 bgs, per Niagara, for Havana.
COTTONSEED OIL.
10 bbls, per Black Hawk, for Melbourne
DYEWOOD EXTRACTS.
100 cs, per D Steinmann, for Antwerp.
1737 cs, per Frisia, for Hamburg.
10 bbls, per F Smith, for La Guayra.
FISH OIL.
60 bbls, per Adriatic, for L'pool.
GLUE.
1 bbl, per Canada, for Havre.
3 bbls, per Hadji, for St Johns.
LARD OIL.
25 cs, per F Treat, for Capetown.
200 bbls, per Australia, for London.
120 bbls, per Othello, for Hull.
30 bbls, per Black Hawk, for Melbourne.
22 bbls, per Idaho, for Cienfuegos.
LEECHES.
4 cs, per F Smith, for La Guayra.
LICORICE PASTE.
25 cs, per Australia, for London.
5 cs, per Black Hawk, for Melbourne.
LINSEED OIL.
5 cs, per F Smith, for La Guayra.
LUBRICATING OIL.
218 bbls, per D Steinmann, for Antwerp.
15 bbls, per Niagara, for Havana.
20 cs, per Niagara, for Havana.
607 bbls, per Maas, for Rotterdam.
3 bbls, per Hadji, for St Johns.
200 cs, per Black Hawk, for Melbourne.
192 bbls, per Swallow, for London.
1 bbl, per A F Ames, for Black River.
505 bbls, per Daphne, for Rotterdam.
OIL CAKE.
90 cks, per Atlantic, for Barbadoes.
1145 bgs, per Australia, for London.
50 hhds, per T Turall, for Port Spain.
200 hhds, per Long Reach, for P't Spain.
3453 bgs, per Smaragd, for Queenstown.
17424 bgs, per Carisbrook C, for London.
4292 bgs, per Suez, for Queenstown.
349 bgs, per State of Nev, for Glasgow.
4839 bgs, per Velocity, for Aberdeen.
OIL PEPPERMINT.
10 cs, per Canada, for Havre.
50 cs, per Hohenzollern, for Bremen.
OIL SPERM.
14 cks, per California, for Glasgow.
OIL WHALE.
10 cks, per Australia, for London.
PAINT.
1 cs, per Java, for Antwerp.
2 cks, per Niagara, for Havana.
15 cs, per Cardenas, for Buenos Ayres.
4 pkgs, per Hadji, for St Johns.
2 pkgs, per J Smith, for La Guayra.
9 cs, per Idaho, for Cienfuegos.
PEPPER.
98 bgs, per Niagara, for Havana.
PITCH.
10 bbls, per Mazurka, for St Johns.
POTASH.
6 bbls, per F Smith, for La Guayra.
ROOTS.
6 bgs, per Niagara, for Havana.
5 bgs, per Italy, for L'pool.
ROSIN.
100 bbls, per Irene, for Adelaide.
311 bbls, per I of the South, for London.
40 bbls, per Mazurka, for St Johns.
200 bbls, per Black Hawk, for Melbourne.
2723 bbls, per Swallow, for London.
530 bbls, per Daphne, for Rotterdam.
27 bbls, per F Smith, for La Guayra.
SARSAPARILLA.
5 bgs, per Isle of the South, for London.
12 bgs, per Niagara, for Havana.
SENEGA ROOT.
5 bgs, per Frisia, for Hamburg.
3 bgs, per Hohenzollern, for Bremen.
SODA ASH.
7 cks, per A Freeman, for Baracao.
SODA CAUSTIC.
50 dms, per Niagara, for Havana.
16 dms, per Hadji, for St Johns.
6 dms, per F Smith, for La Guayra.
SODA SILICATE.
26 bbls, per Mazurka, for St Johns.
TAR.
6 bbls, per Niagara, for Havana.
10 bbls, per Mazurka, for St Johns.
25 bbls, per Black Hawk, for Melbourne
5 bbls, per A F Ames, for Black River.
TURPENTINE.
100 cs, per A Wyman, for Anckland.
100 cs, per Irene, for Adelaide.
18 cs, per Hadji, for St Johns.
600 cs, per Black Hawk, for Melbourne.
ULTRAMARINE.
2 cs, per Niagara, for Havana.
VARNISH.
2 cs, 20 gls, $25, per F Treat, for Capetown.
1 ck, 62 gls, $70, per Cortes, for Halifax.
21 cs, 105 gls, $500, per Black Hawk, for Melbourne.
WAX.
250 bbls, per Swallow, for London.
4 bbls, per Egypt, for Liverpool.
ZINC OXIDE.
100 bbls, per Australia, for London.
10 bbls, per Frisia, for Hamburg.
150 bbls, per Adriatic, for Liverpool.

WITHDRAWALS FROM BOND

WEEK ENDING MAY 27, 1877.

Aniline Colors, cases	19
Chemical Salts, cases	2
China Clay, casks	110
Cinnamon bales	10
Cloves, bales	113
Corks, bgs	7
Gelatine, cases	25
Glue, casks	16
Glucose, casks	10
Lead, pigs	310
Licorice Paste, cases	96
Linseed, bags	12302
Logwood, ext. cask	25
Mace, cases	17
Nutmegs, cases	125
Oil Lemon, cases	5
Oil Olive, cask	1
Oil Sesame, cask	1
Opium, cases	2
Pepper, bags	1000
Potash, Bichromate, casks	45
Potash Chlorate, kegs	50
Saltpetre, bags	523
Soap Castile, boxes	250
Soda Ash, casks	346
Soda Bicarb, kegs	250
Soda Caustic, drums	123
Sumac, bags	21
Ultramarine, pkgs	20
Varnish, cases	12

TOTAL PACKAGES AND VALUES OF IMPORTS

As returned by the Custom House for the week ending May 24, 1877.

	Quantity.	Value.
Annatto	15	160
Acids	189	4,190
Aniline colors	48	7,261
Arrowroot	100	207
Argols	170	17,850
Alum	72	725
Aluminous cake	90	750
Albumen	60	2,982
Albumen blood	18	915
Bark Peruvian	9	400
Barytes sulph	20	429
Bleach. powder	1,073	12,941
Buchu leaves	2	330
Camphor	116	2,880
Canary seed		2,817
Chalk		1,065
Chem. salts	34	15,243
Chlo. hydrate	14	830
Cobalt	1	588
Cloves		1,236
Cochineal	9	405
Dyewood, ext	74	3,032
Glucose	115	1,433
Glycerine	86	3,611
Gum arabic	83	4,018
Gum, other	1	140
Glue	67	5,285
Hemp seed		553
Insect powder	100	3,533
Indigo	18	4,070
Indigo, ext. of	10	601
Leeches	12	168
Logwood, M. lbs	1,553	13,492
Manganese	738	3,019
Morphine	1	86
Manna	10	206
Madder	9	943
Madder, ext. of	190	16,404
Magnesia	100	1,880
Mica	6	1,079
Mustard		2,742
Nutgalls	7	115
Nux vomica	245	603
Orchilla liquor	18	1,890
Orris root	29	120
Oxide zinc	125	1,412
Oil, tanners'	146	2,456
Oil, cod	50	1,126
Oil, caraway	5	306
Oil, fish	50	1,570
Oil, myrbane	15	599
Oil, orange	19	339
Oil, olive	462	1,912
Oil, essential	20	1,795
Oil, other	21	605
Opium	21	24'042
Paints		15,360
Pepper		2,788
Perfumery	17	2,508
Pot., bich	100	5,494
Pot., chlo	125	2,494
Pot., pruss	16	1,684
Plumbago	10	714
Quicksilver	150	5,193
Rape seed		1,747
Reg. antimony	33	2,249
Safflower, ext. of	10	860
Senna	46	5,758
Soap	324	2,249
Soda ash	1,840	41,608
Soda, bicarb	1,000	2,219
Soda, caustic	1,460	27,703
Soda, sal	923	2,731
Soda, stannate	10	284
Sumac, ext. of	25	639
Tonca beans	2	1,364
Ultramarine	109	2,729
Vanilla beans	10	8,487
Vermilion	1	300
Verdigris	5	1,657
Other		7,255

NAVAL STORES.

There has been only a fair trade doing for the past week and the enquiry is not increasing. Spirits of turpentine move very slowly but the feeling as to price is steady, and although 29½c is the best that buyers will offer, most holders ask 30c, and this is being paid for small parcels. Rosins are in better request and a shade better prices are quoted, holders now asking $1 45@1 52½ for common to good strained. Tar has not moved and is dull and nominal in price at $2 05@2 15. Pitch unchanged at $1 87½c.

PETROLEUM.

There is a fair demand to be noted and prices are ruling steady in tone. More disposition is shown to operate, but the small offerings are restricting business. Refined is rather firmer and holders ask 11⅜c, but buyers do not feel disposed to pay this. Crude is also higher and is now held at 7⅛c for bulk and 9½c for shipping order. Cases 14½@15½c. Naphtha is dull and still quoted at 6@6¼c.

LARD.

The market has ruled about steady all the week and a fair amount of business has been transacted. Western was a shade easier during last week, but with more favorable advices from the West prices became steadier and at the close holders are quoting 6¾c for spot parcels and futures 6⅞c. City is in fair demand with sales of parcels at 6 65c. Stearine has not moved to any extent, the enquiry being light. Prices are steady at 7⅛@7⅜c as to quality.

TALLOW.

The market has not changed since our last. There is only a moderate demand to be noted, the parcels being only small in amount. There is a shade easier feeling as to price, and parcels have been obtained at 6 15-16@7c.

:o:

Naval Stores.		
Spirits Turp., merchantable order. ₱ gal	....@	30
" " shipping order	....@	30½
" " from store	....@	31
Rosins, common strained ₱ bbl	....@1	45
" good do	....@1	50
" low, No. 2	@1	65
" good do	@1	90
" low, No. 1	@2	20
" good do	@2	50
" pale	@3	00
" extra pale	@3	50
" window glass	@4	00
Tar, Washington	@2	10
" Newbern	@2	10
" Wilmington	@2	15
Pitch	@1	87½

ASHBURNER & CO'S MARKET REPORT.

CALCUTTA, April 18, '78.

Saltpetre—Since the date of our last circular, we have had a very variable market in this article, but no transactions of any importance are reported. Prices are easier at the close, and 5 per cent crude is obtainable at Rs. 6-13 per bazar maund. Supplies are moderate and stocks small.

Linseed—The market for seeds has been fairly active, but owing to the very small supplies arriving only a limited amount of business has been done. It is generally believed now that the crop will be a short one, and that the prices are not likely to decline. Small grain is held for Rs. 4-7-0 and Rs 4 7-6 while for bold grain Rs. 4-10 per maund is asked.

Rapeseed—Has been in fair request and rates are very firm. Brown seed is selling on spot at Rs. 4-5 per maund. and offered at Rs. 4-4 for May delivery, but without leading to business. Yellow grain is offered at Rs. 4 8 for ready parcels, but only small sales are reported at this figure. Stocks and supplies are moderate.

Poppyseed—There is a good enquiry for this grain, and in the absence of supplies prices have materially advanced and close firm at Rs. 4-14 per maund for 4 per cent. Sales for forward delivery are reported at Rs. 4-12 per maund.

Shellac—The market closes with a much better demand for all descriptions, especially for really good orange and button, which are very scarce. Supplies are small. and there will be a very marked falling off in shipments, after this month, at present very nearly all the native factories are closed and they will remain so unless a very material improvement in prices takes place. There is now nothing but inferior quality offering for sale.

ESTRINE & CO'S. MONTHLY MARKET REPORT.

MARSEILLES, May 6, '78.

Cream Tartar—Business has again become rather quiet and although our manufacturers on the spot mean to ask now for their super Marseilles cream tartar even f236 50 per 100 kilos f o b value cash; the interior remains open to sell prime white at only f232 75 per 100 kilos f o b, at which latter price a few small parcels found employment last week.

Crystals of Tartar—There is no inquiry for crystals and a few lots of Languedoc roses continues to offer at f230 per 100 kilos f o b, and pinky crystals continue nominally at f230 50 per 100 kilos f o b.

Argols show no change, sifted red argols, although little doing, being kept steady at f166 50 per 100 k f o b and for argols in sorts holders continue to ask f1 80@f1 75 per degree first cost and according to quality.

Verdigris continues scarce but has nevertheless slightly receded and true extra dry Narbonne super quality might presently be obtained perhaps again at f258 per 100 kilos f o b. and extra dry good commercial quality at 242 50 per 100 kilos f o b. For good merchantable verdigris in balls, our makers in the interior continue to ask f197 50 per 100 kilos f o b.

Gums—There is but little doing in gums, prices nevertheless are kept quite steady, ordinary arabics in sorts quoting f160@165 per 100 kilos f o b according to quality; best soft arabic sorts f160@180 per 100 kilos f o b, also according to quality and Ghezire gums f134 per 100 kilos f o b. Talca or Gedda gums are still wanting on this market.

Galls also remain weak but prices have not changed. black and green Syrian galls fetching f184@194 per 100 kilos f o b according to quality, and picked Aleppo are nominally at f280 50 per 100 kilos f o b but nothing is doing.

Saffron—Demand has been pretty active. particularly so during the last fortnight, and prices both here and on the Spanish markets have further advanced. Extra superior Valencia is presently being kept firm at f99 per kilo f o b, and for several cases of superior Valencia we required last week, we have been obliged to pay f96 per kilo f o b and it is to be feared prices will soon be pushed still higher up owing to the paucity of stocks in Spain, the season drawing now near its end. Good pure Valencia has advanced to f93 per kilo f o b. For superior Alicant adulterated saffron our holders here now ask f62 per kilo f o b and for prime Alicant f59 per kilo f o b The above quotations to be understood for cases of 4-4 tins, each tin of 25 lb net. Small tins of 5@1 lb stand from 4d to 9d higher per lb according to size of tins.

Cochineal—Latest advices from the Canaries respecting prospects of the next crop are rather unsatisfactory and our holders are therefore raising their pretensions, asking now for good greys f5 70 per kilo f o b, for silvers f5 90@5 97½ per kilo f o b, for ordinary blacks f5 70@5 80 per kilo f o b, for good blacks f6 62½ per kilo f o b and superior blacks f6 73½@7 25 per kilo f o b according to quality. Our stock has been reduced to about 500 bags of all descriptions. Black greys are entirely wanting.

Licorice roots—We have nearly no stock left in this market and Tortosa sorts are kept firm at f36 per 100 kilos f o b in bulk, and same quality packed in bales of either 2 or 4 bundles fetches f39 50 per 100 kilos f o b. For select Tortosa roots, in small bundles. we continue to quote f57 per 100 kilos f o b and for select Levant roots, in small bundles f50 per 100 kilos f o b.

Gentian roots remain quite neglected and continue to offer from the interior at f37 50 per 100 kilos, f o b.

Lavender flowers are quiet and unchanged at f22 per 100 kilos f o b.

Canary Seed—As we anticipated, prices have again declined slightly towards the end of last month and about 1000 bales Rodosto seed have been secured for New York account at f25 75@ f26 25 per 100 kilos f o b. Since end of last week the feeling is much firmer and several of our principal holders have raised their pretensions now again to f26 75 per 100 kilos f o b and are trying to put afloat all sorts of unfavorable rumors respecting the next crop in the Levant. It remains to be seen if all these alarming advices will receive their confirmation or not.

Hempseed remains very scarce and has considerably advanced, a few hundred bags of Danubian hempseed which arrived lately, being now kept at f38 50 and even at f40 50 per 100 kilos f o b, but buyers are wanting at the latter price and we believe holders would decide to sell if a firm offer were made them at about f39 50@38 50 per 100 kilos f o b.

Aniseed—Same scarcity as before, good clean Malta quoting f105 per 100 kilos f o b. Clean Italian f108 50 per 100 kilos f o b, sifted Russian f93 50 per 100 kilos f o b, Levant f77 50@f80 per 100 kilos f o b according to quality and ordinary Alicant f55 per 100 kilo f o b

Coriander Seed—Our holders on the spot continue to ask f57 50 per 100 kilos f o b, whilst a parcel of bright French coriander has been offered us last week from the interior at only f54 per 100 kilos f o b.

Bright olive oil lampante has gone still a shade lower down and offers presently at f122 50 per 100 kilos f o b in 500 kilo casks.

Sesame oils have not materially changed since reporting last. superfine Levant in 200 kilo barrels being still kept at f115 per 100 kilos f o b, fine Levant at f104 50 per 100 kilos f o b, superfine Kurrachee f106 50 per 100 kilos f o b, extra Bombay f103 50 per 100 kilos f o b and superfine Calcutta at f102 50 per 100 kilos f o b Bright sesame lampante is a little weaker and can presently be obtained in 500 kilo casks at f98 per 100 kilos f o b.

Groundnut Oils—Superfinine Spanish is rather scarce and has advanced to f132 50 per 100 kilos f o b in 500 kilo casks whilst extra Rufisque on the other hand, has declined to f114 50 per 100 kilos f o b, superfine Gambie to f103 per 100 kilos f o b and Rio Nunez to f101 per 100 kilos f o b.

Soap—A contract in mottled Castile soap, baryta, has been made last Saturday for New York account for one year forward at f50 25 per 100 kilos f o b at which price our manufacturers remain open to take further engagements. Mottled Castile soap, pure, in boxes, has also declined since a few days and might be obtained at the present moment at f69 25 per 100 kilos f o b and same quality in cases at f66 per 100 kilos f o b, whilst only a week ago buyers have been obliged to pay still 70 75 per 100 kilos f o b for 2 or 3 parcels of boxes which which were then required for New York account. Pure Castile soap in small pressed cakes, is obtainable presently at f76 50 per 100 kilos f o b, whilst best white soap in boxes continues steady at f101 25 per 100 kilos f o b and same quality in cases at f97 50 per 100 k's f o b.

Pig Lead—Best soft continues quite neglected and Eguerora as well as St Louis might be obtained at f43@42 75 per 100 kilos f o b.

GILFILLAN, WOOD & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

SINGAPORE, April 10, 1878.

During the past fortnight only a limited business has been current. Buyers act with great caution, the home market being very dull and the political aspect far from settled; but prices are now approaching a level at which most of our staples may turn out good investments.

Gambier—Supplies have been small and dealers have still some old contracts outstanding. The price has declined to $3 90 per picul but dealers do not care to make further sales at this price and are waiting for more light as to supplies. In cubes very little has been done, what are offering are of inferior quality, prices are nominally quoted $5⅜ per picul for No. 1 and $4¾ per picul for No. 2.

Black Pepper—The settlements during the past fortnight amount to about 85 tons at from $6 50 down to $6¼ per picul rallying again to $6½ per picul but the last price was paid for immediate delivery and does not fairly represent the market price. There are buyers at $6 30 per picul but no sellers the latter wishing to pay off some of their old contracts before making new engagements

White Pepper—Supplies have been on a moderate scale during the past fortnight and prices have apparently touched bottom for the present at $11¼ to $11½ per picul for dry Rhio and $12½@12¾ per picul for fair Singapore.

Sago Flour—The demand continues principally for Liverpool, and further contracts have been made at $3 50 per picul for both Sarawak and Brunai.

Pearl Sago—The market is steady at $4 10 per picul for ordinary small grain.

Tapioca—The demand has become more active owing to better news of the home markets and the market has been cleared at $5 to 5¼ per picul for ordinary medium and small flake.

Nutmegs—Supplies are not abundant but are quite sufficient for the demand. 110s are nominally quoted $66 per picul but they could be bought for less.

Mace—Supplies are small and the demand limited, a small sale of No. 1 quality is reported at $50 per picul.

Gum Copal—There have been moderate arrivals which have met with a good demand at $4¼ to $4½ per picul for fair Macassar quality.

Gum Damar—Supplies have been more abundant and the price has declined to $17 per picul.

Exports per "Speculant" for Boston 2 785 piculs gambier, 1.000 piculs cube gambier, 2,423 piculs cutch, 845 piculs sago flour. 2332 piculs black pepper, 75 piculs white pepper, 77 piculs nutmegs, 41 piculs sapanwood, 303 piculs pearl sago, 160 piculs tapioca, 500 piculs gum copal.

Exports per "Star of the East" to New York 5 916 piculs gambier, 435 piculs cube gambier, 1,113 piculs cutch, 237 piculs pearl sago, 446 piculs white pepper, 3,830 piculs black pepper, 655 piculs tapioca, 52 piculs nutmegs, 1,119 piculs gum copal, 145 piculs gum damar, 28 piculs cassia.

SIMSON BROTHER'S MARKET REPORT.

COCANADA, April 16, 1878.

Oil seeds, with the exception of castor seed, are completely exhausted, or at least the supplies are absolutely nil at present. Castor seed is offering to a limited extent at lower prices, but the market still rules at too high a level to admit of purchases being made except by local crushers; and ground nut kernals are in precisely the same position. In Myrabolanes very few transactions have passed.

Oil seeds.—Gingelly seed.—The market became very excited about a week ago, and as much as Rs. 14-12 f o b was paid for a lot of ready seed. As, however, even such prices as this failed to bring forward any quntity of seed, buyers have since been much quieter. In the present state of affairs no quotation can be given; a small quantity of seed will probably be offering again later on, but after the recent excitement we don't expect to see the price decline to a figure which would admit of purchases for the Europe market. No trustworthy reports have yet reached us regarding the state of the spring crop. Niger and rape seed are not offering. Castor seed—The market is weaker, but large quantities are not offering, and except for the local mills there have been no purchases whatever. We are inclined to think that the price will further decline shortly, as the re opening of some of the canals will cause larger supplies to be brought down from the interior. Purchases could probably be made to some extent at Rs. 19's 8d f o b.

Myrabolanes.—Some coast nuts are offering from second hands, but otherwise little business can be done, as the crop is nearly exhausted, or at least supplies have ceased for the present. There is no enquiry, and no fresh purchases are reported. Upper Godavery Myrabolanes are in steady request and there are buyers at Rs. 21s 4d f o b equal to 11s c&f to London.

LEUKON.

A compound of silicon and hydrogen was discovered by Woekler Muff, and Martins The first two of these chemists obtained it by placing in a solution of common salt the poles of a

battery of twelve Bunsen elements; for positive poles they used a bar of aluminum containing much silicon. The aluminum is attacked on the surface while the silicon combines with the hydrogen, to a gas which inflames spontaneously as soon as it comes in contact with the air, causing a series of explosions, showing a white flame and forming rings of the vapor, acting in the same way as phosphuretted hydrogen. If the gas flows steadily out of a tube, it burns with a very brilliant white flame. If a cylindrical jar is filled with this gas and is opened it takes fire, and the flame gradually descends, while the interior surface of the jar is covered with a gray or brown powder of amorphous silicon; if the gas is led into a bell-jar containing air over water a cloud of silicic acid is deposited on the surface of the water in the form of a white powder. The gas is entirely decomposed at a red heat, when passed through a red-hot tube of hard glass; the inside is covered with a film of amorphous silicum of a brown color, and reflecting light as a mirror. It gives the same result if a cold piece of glass or porcelain is kept in the flame. When mixed with chlorin it explodes most violently; it can be mixed without reaction or any alteration, with nitrogen protoxid (laughing gas) and nitrogen bioxid, which is very remarkable, as these gases are more rich in oxygen than atmospheric air. Solutions of caustic soda and ammonia are without reaction.

Martins produced the compound in question by decomposing silicid of magnesium by an acid. He takes 40 grammes of fused magnesium chlorid, 35 grammes of fluo-silicate of soda well dried, and 10 grammes of fused sodium chlorid, mixed well in a hot mortar, and then put into a hot glass vessel, which is closed up. Then 20 grammes of sodium metal are quickly introduced; this is cut up into pieces as small as practicable, and well shaken up with the pulverized mass. In the meantime a Hessian crucible has been kept red hot ready for use; the mixture is introduced suddenly, the crucible covered up, and quickly heated; the reaction soon shows itself by repeated cracking explosions. As soon as the noise has ceased, and no more flames of sodium are seen, the crucible is withdrawn and left to cool; then it is found to contain a black grayish mass, full of globules and layers of a metallic appearance. The mass is the silicid of magnesium, and is used to produce the silicid of hydrogen.

In order to do this, the mass is coarsely pulverized, and placed in a Wolff bottle with two necks; in one of these a funnel is placed, the tube of which reaches to the bottom of the bottle; to the other neck a large tube is attached, not reaching down; the vessel is then filled with water, and the whole placed under water, taking care not to leave a single air bubble either in the bottle, tubes, or anywhere. Through the funnel (which only reaches above the water) concentrated hydrochloric acid is then introduced, care being taken that no air bubbles are carried down with it. As soon as the acid reaches the silicid of magnesium the acid evolves with great violence, and passes out of the tube into an inverted bell-jar placed over it; the foam at first formed soons settles down, and in this way several small bell-jars may be filled for experiment. The water used must have been boiled a short time before to drive out the air, because when water is used which contains air, the gas becomes foggy and loses its property to inflame spontaneously. It is easy to transfer this gas to a mercury trough and to dry the gas, collected first over water. This may be done by passing it through a tube containing calcium chloride. At first the gas takes fire in every tube through which it passes when they contain air. This however presents no danger whatever, neither its inflammation at the end of the tube before this is placed in the mercury bath. The silicid of manganese, treated with hydrochloric acid, evolves simple hydrogen, which contains silicid of hydrogen, but is not spontaneously inflammable.

The most remarkable, and perhaps useful property of the silicid of hydrogen, is its capacity to precipitate solutions of noble metals, such as nitrate of silver, chloride of palladium, and also some common metals, such as sulphate of copper.

NEW METHOD FOR THE ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR IN ORGANIC COMPOUNDS.

BY M. W. ILES AND C. FAHLBERG.

Considering the number of methods which have been proposed, as for example that of Liebig, Kolbe, Debus, Russel, Carius, Warren, and Sauer, Mixter, Wiedel, and Schmidt, etc., one would naturally suppose that nothing was to be desired for the analysis of sulphur in organic substances.

We recently had occasion to make a number of determinations of sulphur in organic compounds, and were led to investigate the various methods proposed, and to carefully try a number of them—some of which were found not to be of general applicability, others gave results too high or too low, while others required complicated apparatus, thereby causing opportunity for unavoidable errors.

We will not at present discuss the relative merits of the various methods, but will proceed at once to a short statement of our own, which we hope, for its very simplicity and accuracy, will commend itself to the attention of chemists.

Fuse from 30 to 50 grms. of pure stick potassium hydroxide in a large crucible, preferably a silver one. Introduce from 0·1 to 0·5 grm. of the substance upon the solid potassium hydroxide. If the substance can be conveniently transferred to the crucible without the use of water it has been found best, as the presence of water makes the operation unnecessarily long. The mixture is then gently fused until the potassium hydroxide has lost all of its water, and the liquid has assumed a quiet state. This operation is not a violent one, but water and gases are gradually evolved. Heat is applied gently at first, and increased as the operation proceeds. It is immaterial in what form the sulphur exists in organic compounds, since the sulphur in all cases will be transformed into an oxygen compound, and will be found combined with the alkali, which is present in excess. In this operation potassium sulphite will be found. In no case was there a trace of the lower oxides of sulphur detected, although in some cases there may be produced a minute trace of potassium sulphate. The fused mass is then treated with water, filtered if necessary, and to the clear solution is added a saturated solution of bromine water, until the liquid has assumed a slightly yellowish tint. Hydrochloric acid is then added to acid reaction, thereby producing oxygen and bromine *in statu nascenti*, both of which are powerful oxidizing agents. The mixture is then heated, gently at first, until all the bromine has been expelled. To the clear solution barium chloride is added, and treated as usual for the determination of barium sulphate.

As will be seen from the above statement, we have a mixture, after the addition of bromine water, consisting of potassium bromide, potassium bromate, and potassium sulphite. If now to this solution hydrochloric acid be added, there will be a liberation of hydrobromic acid, which will act upon the bromate, in a manner similar to the incomplete action of hydrochloric acid upon chlorates in solution. Furthermore, we will have a complete decomposition of the bromate by hydrochloric acid, by which there will be formed also nascent oxygen and bromine. To illustrate the correctness of this method, a number of analyses have been performed, which will be given in a later and more extended communication. It is our intention to employ this mode of oxidation in a number of cases which do not bear upon the question under consideration. We wish to direct the attention of chemists to the fact that the potassium hydroxide, as ordinarily found in this country, and sold as chemically pure, contains a very large amount of potassium chloride. In such cases it is not advisable to use a silver crucible, as the silver is thereby attacked, forming chloride of silver.

OBTAINING COPPER FROM COPPER PYRITES WITH THE AID OF TWO WASTE PRODUCTS.

BY HUGH M. WILSON.

The burnt ore obtained from the pyrites kilns is treated with waste chloride of manganese liquor from the chlorine stills, which is pumped on to a layer of the ore several successive times. A large portion of the copper contained in the ore is thus extracted by means of the free acid always present in the still liquor. The chloride of copper solution is then run on to a sufficient quantity of soda waste to convert the whole of the copper into sulphide by means of the sulphuretted hydrogen disengaged from the waste. The manganese and calcium salts now in solution can easily be separated from the sulphide of copper, which is thrown on to a drainer, well washed, and afterwards heated on iron plates in order to convert it into sulphate of copper, which is then treated with boiling water and allowed to crystallize.

At chemical works where the chloride of manganese liquor is treated according to Weldon's method a modification of the above would be necessary, as that liquor could not in that case be employed. The burnt ore might be ground fine and calcined with common salt in a blind roaster furnace, and then, after separating the copper chloride by lixiviation, the treatment continued with above described.

The pyrites used in charging the burners for the above process should be treated in the following manner:

The large lumps are crushed in a stone-crushing machine, and the dust and smaller portions sieved away from larger pieces, which are then ready for use. The dust and smaller lumps are ground into a paste with water, spread on iron plates, and allowed to dry at a gentle heat. Before the mixture of pyrites and water is dry it can be marked out into the required size for charging the kilns, viz., about two inches square. The sulphur ore thus prepared has the advantage of being uniform in size, of burning spontaneously as it were, no additional heat being required to decompose it when once the burners are red hot, and of costing no more to obtain it in that form than by adopting the ordinary process of breaking the large lumps with hammers.

A modification of the process described is being carried on on a small scale; but it is not generally known, or it would be extensively adopted, owing to the simplicity and efficiency of its nature.

THE USE OF VERBENA IN SPAIN.

In England, the fine lady plucks a sprig and scents her hand with it; so does the Spanish lady, but she knows well its value, and treasures and dries for winter use every leaf of it. It is here well known as one of the finest cordials and stomachics in the world. It can be taken in two ways, either made into a decoction, with hot water and sugar, and drank cold as a *refresco* and tonic, or better still, with the morning and evening cup of tea, thus—put a sprig of lemon verbena, say five or six leaves, into the teacup and pour the tea upon it; you will never suffer from flatulence, never be made nervous and old-maidish, never have the cholera, diarrhea, or loss of appetite. Besides, the flavor is simply delicious; no one who has once drank their Pekoe with will ever again drink it without a sprig of lemon verbena. —*Among the Spanish People.—Rose.*

ACTION OF OZONE UPON IODINE.

J. Ogier.—If the effluve is caused to act upon a mixture of oxygen and iodine in a large effluve-tube, heated in the acidulated liquid which serves as an electrode so as to keep the iodine in a state of vapor, the different oxygen compounds of iodine are rapidly formed in different parts of the tube. At the lower part, where the iodine is in excess, there is a deposit of iodous acid, more or less mixed with iodine. Above is a lemon-yellow layer of hypoiodic acid. At the upper part towards the extremity of the annular space where the effluve is produced iodic acid accumulates, whilst the annular space itself is lined with a thin white layer of periodic acid.—*Comptes Rendus.*

OIL STRIKES.

A Meadville dispatch says: "Much excitement exists here over trustworthy reports of the striking of oil in Troy township, fifteen miles east of this city, near Townville. Sand forty-five feet in thickness was found at a depth of five hundred and ten feet. Workmen on the well say it is pumping at the rate of six barrels an hour. The location is about midway between here and Titusville." A dispatch from East Liverpool, Ohio, says, Baggott Bros., who for the previous three weeks had been sinking a well for gas, on Friday struck oil, and the well is flowing five barrels in twenty-four hours, without being tubed. It is thought it will do twenty barrels when tubed.

RUSSIA.

The crowd bound for the Russian oil fields left on Tuesday. Mr. James R. Adams, of Oil City, goes as superintendent, receiving two hundred dollars per month. Messrs. Peter Kerstetter, Lee Herron and John Berringer receive $100 per month and expenses for drilling. The boys are among the best who handle the temper screw. They will be provided with two engines, one manufactured by W. J. Innis & Co, and the other by the Gibbs & Sterrett Manufacturing Company. All necessary tools were taken. The boys will soon be bouncing the drill on the southern shores of the Caspian Sea. Timber for rigs in the Russian oil field has to be brought a distance of two hundred miles. Mr. Alexander B. Bary and H. M. B. Bary, Russian Commissioners to the Centennial Exhibition, are looking after the oil interests of Ludwig Noble.—*Ex.*

CLEANING OIL WELLS.

A description is furnished of the latest invention for cleaning out oil wells. It is an iron ram 37 feet long, weighing 2,100 pounds. The mode of working the well is to fill the well with water or oil above the sandrock, then pump out the air, and when the air is exhausted, or nearly so, to drop the ram into the well. The ram will have a drop of 800 feet, and a pressure of 77 000 pounds to the square inch, which will force the water or oil into the crevicee of the sandrock, and in this manner open up the rock and let the oil enter the well. In fact it will have the same effect as steaming or torpedoing.—*Clarion Democrat.*

Drug, Chemical and Pharmaceutical Notes.

EDITED BY N. C. WHITE.

ON THE VERATRUM ALKALOIDS.

BY ALEXANDER TOBIEN.

Translation of an inaugural dissertation from *Am. Jour. Phar.*

This interesting essay, of which we can publish only a brief abstract, opens with a historical introduction citing the literature of the chemical investigations made with different species of veratrum. The poisonous properties of veratrum album were known in Spain in the sixteenth century, the rhizome being called *de balestera* or *de jerva*, and it is possible that the *cbarbak abjadb* of the Arabian physicians was the same drug. Since veratrum is not indigenous to Greece, the helleboros of the ancient Greeks was most likely not identical with the former.

Pelletier and Caventon examined Ver. album in 1819, and announced the presence of veratria. In 1837, Edward Simon corroborated the presence of veratria, and found another alkaloid which he called *barytin* (from its behavior to sulphuric acid), changing the name afterwards to *jervia*. H. Will (Ann. der Phar." xxv.) examined jervia, and from his elementary analysis gave it the formula $C_{10}H_{45}N_2O_5$, which was changed by Limpricht ("Grundriss d. Org. Chem.," 1862) to $C_{10}H_{45}N_2O_6$. In 1842 A. Weigand confirmed the presence of veratria and jervia in Ver. album. The same results were arrived at by Herm. Weppen, in 1872, and in the same year Schroff, Jr., announced the presence of veratria in Ver. Lobelianum, while Dragendorff, in 1871, found the second alkaloid (beside jervia) to differ from veratria, and subsequently announced the presence of jervia also in Ver. nigrum.

The author first examined the rhizomes of Ver. Lobelianum, partly collected from wild plants in Austria, partly from cultivated ones in Russia, in both of which Dragendorff had already found notable quantities of veratroidia. The process adopted was as follows:

Two kilos of the coarsely powdered rhizome were mixed to a soft mass with sufficient water containing 30·8 grm. phosphoric acid, sp gr. 1·23, macerated for 24 hours, mixed with 7·5 kilos alcohol of 95 per cent, the mixture digested in a water bath for 8 hours, cooled and expressed; and the press cake similarly treated with 12 kilos alcohol of 70 per cent and 15 grams phosphoric acid. The united liquids were filtered, the alcohol distilled off in vacuo, the residue concentrated to a syrupy consistence, mixed with 3 times its weight of water, the resin filtered off after several hours and the filtrate rendered alkaline by sodium carbonate. The precipitate was separated from inorganic salts by solution in alcohol, the filtrate diluted with an equal part of water, digested with recently ignited animal charcoal, and the faintly wine-yellow filtrate evaporated, when a yellowish crystalline mass, *A*, was left. The alkaline filtrate from the above precipitate was agitated with chloroform, this solution separated and the chloroform evaporated, leaving an amorphous light-yellowish residue, *B*.

A proved to be jervia, containing some veratroidia, while *B* was a mixture of veratroidia with some jervia. *A* was dissolved in dilute acetic acid, filtered and mixed with dilute sulphuric acid until a distinct turbidity appeared. The yellowish white granular precipitate, collected after several hours, was jervia sulphate not yet quite pure. The filtrate was rendered alkaline by ammonia and agitated with chloroform which left but a slight amorphous pale-yellow residue.

B was contaminated with wax, and in acetic acid gave no precipitate with sulphuric acid; through an accident it was lost.

The resin collected as above from the concentrated liquid, after dilution with water, still contained alkaloid. To obtain this, Bullock's method ("Amer. Jour. Phar.," 1876, p. 147) was tried with indifferent success. The powdered resin now mixed with an equal weight of lime, enough water was added to produce a soft mass, and this dried at 40°C. (104°F.) From the powdered lime resin soap the alkaloid could be extracted with ether, but hot 85 per cent alcohol was also found serviceable. The alcohol was partly distilled off, then dilute acetic acid added and all alcohol evaporated; the filtrate was treated with sodium carbonate, the precipitate *C* washed, freed from lime by dissolving in alcohol, and this solution evaporated.

The alkaline filtrate from *C* was agitated with chloroform, which, on evaporation, left an amorphous light-colored residue, consisting of veratroidia with a little jervia.

C, consisting of veratroidia with larger quantities of jervia, was dissolved in dilute acetic acid, the solution divided into three parts, which were precipitated respectively with muriatic acid, sp. gr. 1·2, nitric acid, sp. gr. 1·13 and diluted sulphuric acid (1 to 7 water). The filtrates were mixed and marked *D*, the brown-red soft granular precipitates were, after Bullock's recommendation, freed from resin with 95 per cent alcohol, and the residue dissolved in boiling strong alcohol, previously diluted with an equal part of water. The filtered solutions left on spontaneous evaporation, crystals agreeing with those figured by Bullock and by Wormley (*loc. cit.*)

Pure jervia was obtained from the nitrate by treating it with a warm solution of sodium carbonate, and purifying the alkaloid with strong alcohol, when it formed perfectly white needles, which, by ultimate analysis, gave results, leading to the formula $C_{13}H_{23}NO_4$, or more closely to $C_{27}H_{47}N_2O_8$ (O=16). The sulphate and hydrochlorate have the composition $C_{27}H_{47}N_2O_8$, H_2SO_4 and $C_{27}H_{47}N_2O_8HCl$.

The acid filtrate *D* was precipitated with sodium carbonate, and the precipitate freed from jervia, as recommended by Bullock, by dissolving in acetic acid, and treating with potassium nitrate; the filtrate was rendered alkaline by sodium carbonate and agitated with chloroform; a small quantity of light yellow amorphous veratroidia was obtained, having the following reactions:

Concentrated sulphuric acid gave a yellow solution, passing through light brown red into deep raspberry red.

Concentrated muriatic acid yielded a light yellowish rose red solution, which, on heating, became dirty yellow, and with sulphuric acid and heating brown red.

Concentrated nitric acid produced a light yellow solution, which, with sulphuric acid and on being heated, turned transiently orange red and passed into lemon yellow.

The author observed that small quantities of veratroidia, also of veratria, will materially modify the reaction of jervia, and commercial jervia seems often to contain one or both of these alkaloids. Veratroidia is dissolved by cold concentrated muriatic acid with a pale rose red color, which, when heated, is rapidly discolored. Veratria, on the contrary, dissolves in cold muriatic acid colorless, an intense and lasting red coloration being produced by heat, and this is likewise the case with sabatrina and sabadillia.

Veratroidia is rather freely soluble in water, freely in alcohol, ether and chloroform, little in petroleum ether (gasolin), somewhat more in benzin and amylic alcohol. It dissolves in water to about the same extent as sabadillia, less than sabatrina and more freely than veratria; it differs from sabadillia by its greater solubility in ether.

The two alkaloids, jervia and veratroidia, were also found in cultivated old and recent rhizomes, and in the young leaves of Veratrum Lobelianum, and in the dried rhizome of Ver album, which yielded little jervia and more veratroidia.

Jervia is very sparingly soluble in water and in solution of sodium carbonate, freely in alcohol and in chloroform, less in amylic alcohol and benzin, very little in ether, and almost insoluble in petroleum. When pure it is dissolved by concentrated sulphuric acid with a yellow and finally light green color. Concentrated muriatic and nitric acids cause no change in the color; but muriate of jervia, thrown into concentrated nitric acid, produced an evanescent rose color. Potassium nitrate indicates jervia already when in dilution of one in 1200.

The elementary analyses of veratroidia points to the formula $C_{51}H_{78}N_2O_{16}$ or $C_{21}H_{37}NO_7$. Its action upon frogs is similar to veratria, but much more energetic than either sabadillia or sabatrina.

The composition of the above alkaloids, as ascertained by Weigelin and Tobien, is the following:

Veratria.....$C_{32}H_{49}N_2O_{15}$, *W.*
Veratroidia.....$C_{51}H_{78}N_2O_{16}$,
or.....$C_{21}H_{37}NO_7$, *T.*
Sabatrina.....$C_{51}H_{80}N_2O_{17}$, *W.*
Sabadillia.....$C_{41}H_{66}N_2O_{13}$, *W.*
Jervia.....$C_{27}H_{47}N_2O_8$, *T.*

Even if the molecular values of the formulas should, on further investigation, be altered, this is evidently a natural group of alkaloids, somewhat similar to those of opium and cinchona. The first four show a great similarity in their behavior to sulphuric acid; but with sugar and sulphuric acid pure veratria yields a green, afterwards a blue coloration, while veratroidia gives a black brown color, which lasts for some time.

Veratria, sabatrina and sabadillia agree in their behavior to muriatic acid; but veratroidia and jervia differ very widely from it. In their action veratria, veratroidia and perhaps jervia are nearest related to each other; but the latter is distinctly characterized by its behavior to sulphuric, muriatic and nitric acids.

PAPER LINT.

Dr. W. W. Keen describes in the *Medical Times* a domestic paper lint, which he compares, its absorbent power and other merits with the patent lint very commonly used by surgeons and dentists. Surgeons, however, had for the want of anything better also used a Chinese and Japanese cotton paper of very fine quality to absorb discharges and hold medicated solutions for topical application.

The article in question comes in sheets, about twelve by eighteen inches, and about as thick as patent lint, and consists of pure paper felt. In order to test the relative absorbent powers of the paper and the patent lint, I made a number of comparative experiments, of which the following may serve as a sample. A piece of patent lint weighing one hundred and thirty-three grains, and measuring five and one-half by nine inches, was suspended over a basin of water so that one inch of it hung in the water and eight inches out of it. In eighteen minutes it was completely wet, and weighed six hundred grains, a gain of four hundred and sixty-seven grains, or three and one-half times its own weight. A piece of patent lint of the same weight, but measuring nine by nine inches, was similarly suspended, and after five hours it weighed only three hundred and sixty grains, a gain of two hundred and twenty-seven grains, or one and three-fourth times its own weight; only the part in the water was really wet, and for about two and one-half inches farther up it was damp, the remaining five and one-half inches being dry. As to cost, the paper lint is vastly cheaper. If regard be had only to weight, a roll of patent lint weighs about twelve and three-fourths ounces, and costs one dollar and sixty cents, or about twelve and one-half cents an ounce. A pound of paper lint, sixteen ounces, costs fifty cents, or about three cents an ounce. In regard to surface-cost (and in practice this is one to be chiefly considered) a similar disproportion exists. A roll of patent lint measures five yards by fifteen and one-fourth inches, or as nearly as may be nineteen square feet, at one dollar and sixty cents, which is eight and one-half cents per square foot. Paper lint varies somewhat in the number of sheets to the pound, but eleven sheets (twelve by eighteen inches) are about an average, which would give sixteen and one-half square feet, at a cost of fifty cents, or about three cents per square foot. In other words, patent lint is over four times as costly per ounce, and nearly three times as costly per square foot.

Put to test of practical experience in my wards at St. Mary's Hospital, it has given great satisfaction, and is immensely superior in most respects to the patent lint. As an absorbent it is so far superior that there is no comparison between the two. As a means of applying moist dressings, such as lead water and laudanum, warm or cold water, and other solutions, it answers as well as ordinary lint except in one particular—it tears too easily. To remedy this I have suggested that a sufficient number of cotton or linen threads be added to the pulp to give it greater tenacity, and when this is done it will be better than the ordinary lint. For salves and other dry dressings on even or moderately uneven surfaces, it answers admirably, but on very uneven surfaces, as the ends of some stumps, it is not so pliable as patent lint and does not so readily adapt itself to the inequalities of the surface. I have also used it for belladonna plasters, etc., with good success. If, however, the plaster is so stiff as to require considerable rubbing it is apt to scale off in layers, a defect which I suspect the linen or cotton threads above alluded to may very probably remedy.

Once that the proper tenacity, softness and thickness are attained, it is easy to see to what excellent uses it may be applied. It can be impregnated with carbolic acid, salicylic acid, chloral, or other antiseptics, and used dry or wet; with astringents and hæmostatics; and coated with rubber on one surface will answer admirably for light poultices. I have so used it, covered with waxed paper, with excellent results. This waxed paper, I may say in passing, I introduced into St. Mary's Hospital some years ago, and it has almost entirely replaced the more expensive and scarcely more useful oiled silk. It is prepared in the hospital from French tissue-paper in sheets, and is of excellent quality and very cheap.

Since using the samples of paper as described, I have tried a similar article of another manufacture, and have obtained about equally satisfactory results both as to absorbent power and cheapness. This is already prepared for poultices and other wet dressings where evaporation is to be prevented.

I have also lately tried some patent lint and canton flannel, made absorbent or hygroscopic. While far better than similar ordinary articles, neither was

equal to the paper lint. The paper lint either absorbed more quickly, or, what is far more important, absorbed much more in proportion to its own weight, as the following experiment shows. A piece of paper lint, five and one-half inches square, weighing fifty-two grains, suspended partly in water as before, was wholly wet in seven and one-half minutes, and weighed three hundred and eight grains, a gain of two hundred and fifty six grains, or five times its own weight. A similar sized piece of hygroscopic patent lint weighed thirty-three grains, was wetted in twenty minutes, and weighed two hundred and one grains, a gain of one hundred and sixty-eight grains, or five times its own weight. A similar sized piece of hygroscopic canton flannel weighed ninety-two grains, was wetted in twenty-one minutes, and weighed two hundred and ninety-nine grains, a gain of two hundred and seven grains, or two and one-fourth times its own weight.

PROXIMATE PRINCIPLES OF LOBELIA INFLATA.

Wm. H. D. Lewis obtained the alkaloid in a pure state by exhausting the herb with very dilute acetic acid, concentrating the infusion, treating with magnesia, and agitating with amylic alcohol, on the spontaneous evaporation of which lobelina remains behind. It may be further purified by dissolving in water, passing through animal charcoal, which retains it, and dissolving it by ether or amylic alcohol. It is light yellow, of the consistence of honey, has a somewhat aromatic odor and a sharp acrid taste, and is soluble in all simple solvents, sparingly in petroleum naphtha. It is decomposed by caustic alkalies and cannot be distilled. Exposed to the air, it slowly resinifies. H_2SO_4 colors it red brown, the color being intensified by potassium bichromate. Frohde's reagent has the same behavior. Continued boiling with dilute H_2SO_4 liberates glucose, dilute potassa has the same result.

Lobelic acid is obtained by precipitating the decoction with sulphate of copper, decomposing by H_2S, evaporating and exhausting with hot ether; on evaporation a yellow crystalline mass is left, which is purified by dissolving in cold ether. The acid is not volatile and dissolves in ether, alcohol and water, the aqueous solution being precipitated green by copper sulphate, brown by ferric chloride, yellow by lead acetate, dirty white by mercuric nitrate, and white, becoming red brown, by silver nitrate. The *lobelacrin* of Enders ("Pharmacographia," p. 357) is regarded by the author to be lobelate of lobelina.

The aqueous distillate of the plant possesses the odor, but not the acrid taste of lobelia. Reinsch's *lobelin* is evidently a very indefinite compound, and possibly contains traces of lobelina.—*Phar. Jour. and Trans.*

TASTELESS TANNATE OF QUINIA

Is obtained by A. Bernick by mixing 20 parts of sulphate of quinia with 600 parts of distilled water, having a temperature of 60 to 70°C. (140 to 158°F.), and carefully adding dilute sulphuric acid, with the precaution to leave a few floccules of the quinia undissolved. To this is slowly added, and with continued stirring, a cold prepared solution of 60 parts of tannin in 600 parts of distilled water. The precipitate is collected upon a filter, washed with 100 parts of distilled water, and dried upon bibulous paper at the ordinary temperature. The yield is 70 parts. The filtrate contains a little tannin, but not a trace of quinia. The process is a modification of the one adopted by the German Pharmacopœia. —*Phar. Zeitung.*

ELIXIRS.—NO. 2.

BY L. E. SAYRE, PH. G.

It is argued against these preparations by conservatives, that many of them have insincere names. Their names do not indicate the preparations; an example of this is in the ferrated elixir of cinchona, many of which are made from one, or a mixture of many, of the cinchona alkaloids with pyrophosphate or ammonio-citrate of iron, some by a solution in simple elixir of the citrate of iron and quinia. Therefore the committee, who reported upon elixirs at the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association, recommended a preparation answering to the ferrated elixir, which they gave the sincere name of elixir sulphates of quinia, cinchona and citrate of iron.

When ferrated elixir of cinchona was first introduced, the almost universal method of its preparation was to digest the percolate obtained from cinchona bark and certain aromatics, with fresh ferric hydrate. After standing for 12 to 24 hours, with frequent shaking, if it was found to be free from cincho-tannic acid, it was filtered, and the iron salt, syrup, etc., added. This produced a very agreeable preparation, free from all blackness; but the science of elegant pharmacy has so advanced, that this troublesome method is a good deal abandoned; thus we came to have a "Ferrated Elixir of Cinchona," representing the *activities* of the drug, as some of the labels have it, but not made directly from the drug itself.

To those who are conscientiously opposed to using the alkaloids to avoid the necessity of detanating the cinchona, I would suggest the following:

Take of calisaya bark, *q. s.* treat with a sol. of caustic soda (2 parts to 100 of water) until it has removed the astringent acids and extractive matter. Wash the residue with water and dry. Treat this dry residue with alcohol till exhausted, and evaporate the alcoholic solution, (or distil off the alc.) till an extract is obtained. This extract represents the alkaloids of the drug without the tannin. A quantity of this can be made, and the ferrated preparation made therefrom, *secundum artem.*

This process is by no means a new one, nor is it original with me. The formula was published some years ago; it was based on the process of Mr. Herring, of London, for the manufacture of quinine.

I submit below the remainder of the formulæ, recommended by the committee, the first part being published in March issue of the *Drug and Chem.*

Elixir Guarana.

(Paullinia.)

Guarana in powder	4 troy ozs.
Dilute alcohol	sufficient.

Prepared by percolation eight fluid ozs. of tincture.

Water	2 fl. ozs.
Syrup	6 "
Spirit of orange	2 fl. drachms.
" " cinnamon	10 minims.

Mix.

Elixir of Gentian with Iron.

Tincture of Gentian (one troy ounce in 8 fl. ozs. of dilute alcohol)	8 fluid ozs.
Spirit of orange	2 fl. drachms.
" " cinnamon	10 minims.
Syrup	6 fluid ozs.
Water	2 " "
Citrate of iron (soluble)	256 grains.

Mix.

Elixir of Hops.

Tincture of Hops	8 fluid ozs.
Spirit of orange	2 fl. drachms.
" " cinnamon	10 minims.
Syrup	6 fluid ozs.
Water	2 " "

Mix.

Elixir Pyrophosphate of Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.

Quinia	128 grains.
Strychnia	2½ "
Pyrophosphate of iron	256 "
Alcohol	5½ fluid ozs.
Spirit of orange	½ " "
Distilled water	4 " "
Syrup	6 " "

Dissolved the pyrophosphate of iron in the distilled water; add the syrup. Dissolve the strychnia in the alcohol and spirit of orange; add the quinia; mix with the solution of pyrophosphate of iron.

Elixir Sulphates of Quinia, Cinchonia and Citrate of Iron.

(Elixir of bark and iron, when described as containing alkaloids of bark in combination with iron.)

Sulphate of quinia	12 grains.
" " cinchonia	12 "
Citrate of iron (soluble)	256 "
Simple elixir	15½ fluid ozs.
Distilled water	½ fluid oz.

Mix.

Elixir Sulphates of Quinia and Cinchonia with Citrates of Iron and Bismuth.

(Elixir of bark, iron, and bismuth, when described as containing alkaloids of bark in combination with iron and bismuth.)

Citrate of bismuth and ammonium	256 grains.
Distilled water	1 fluid ounce.
Elixir sulphates of quinia, cinchonia, and citrate of iron	15 fluid ounces

Mix.

Elixir Sulphates of Quinia and Cinchonai with Citrates of Iron and Strychnia.

(Elixir of bark, iron, and strychnia, when described as containing alkaloids from bark, in combination with iron and strychnia.)

Elixir sulphates of quinia and cinchonia with citrate of iron	16 fluid ounces.
Strychnia	2½ grains.
Citric acid	5 grains.

Mix. —*Drug. and Chem.*

[By mistake we neglected to give our esteemed cotemporary, the *Druggist and Chemist*, credit for the excellent article on "Dialyzed Iron," by Dr. Sayre.]

THYMOL AND ITS PHARMACY.

Thymol is produced from several labitæ, principally from Thymus vulgaris, Monarda punctata, and Ptchotis ajowan. It is in nearly transparent and colorless irregular crystals, sp. gr. 1·028, of a burning and aromatic taste. It fuses at about 44°C. and often remains liquid for several days or until brought in contact with a crystal. It is freely soluble in ether, alcohol, chloroform, benzol, carbon bisulphide, oils, and in potassa and soda; it dissolves sparingly in water, glycerin and ammonia. Ether, shaken with the alkaline solutions, removes the thymol entirely.

A. W. Gerrard found that the strongest aqueous solution of thymol available is 1 in 1,000. 4 grains of it dissolved in a fluid ounce of rectified spirit will yield an alcoholic solution miscible with water without becoming turbid. 1 grain dissolved in 2 fluid drachms of heated glycerin remains clear on cooling, the solution becoming turbid on the addition of water until four volumes of the latter are added, when it is clear again. 1 grain of caustic soda dissolves 3 grains of thymol, and 1 grain of potassa 2 1-3 grains of it; the solutions remain clear when diluted with water. Fats and oils are excellent solvents of thymol, but require to be heated to insure perfect solution. Vaseline is not an eligible basis for it, the thymol crystallizing upon the surface of the mixture.—*Ibid.*

INGROWING TOE-NAILS.

Drop a few drops of liq. potassæ (3 iij. to ℥j., as recommended by Dr. Sidney Ringer) on the ulcerated surface with its embedded nail four or five times a day, and you will soon notice a diminution of the discharge, a cutting down of the granulations, and the edge of the nail beginning to pulpify. Here I am met with the objection that this will give rise to intolerable suffering. The pain, acute at first, will soon pass away, and leave the patient much more comfortable than before, Practising this for a short time, a partly-flexible condition will be observed in the inverted nail, which renders it, with proper care and caution, easily elevated, without causing the patient too much pain. When this is done, take a thin piece of selected cork, which, being smooth, flexible, and capable of accommodating itself to this bed of granulations, is gently inserted under the nail, to be followed by almost instantaneous relief. Compressed sponge, lint, and cotton wool are all open to a common objection, viz., their properties of absorbing the discharge from the granulations and retaining it in contact with the sore, which is highly detrimental to its favorable course and cure. They are, moreover, too heating, and not sufficiently firm and elastic to exercise the necessary degree and kind of pressure. These latter indications are fulfilled most admirably and perfectly by the cork, causing by constant pressure atrophy and wasting of the granulations and the great mass of redundant tissue. Aside from these properties of the cork, by constantly elevating the nail it separates to an appreciable extent the nail from its matrix, thus causing in the course of a few months a marked narrowing of the nail.—J. D. Neet, in *Med. Record.*

NEW MORTAR SUPPORT OR STAND.

A paragraph in the *Journal of Applied Science*, in which the use of sand is recommended as a base for anvils or for supporting heavy columns, suggests another application which in pharmacy might prove useful. It is stated that sand, enclosed in thin wooden or iron walls, and thoroughly shaken down, is capable of sustaining very heavy weights if they be placed directly on the sand, and quite free from the walls which retain it. So long as the pressure is vertical, the sand will sustain far greater weights and resist far heavier blows than could be borne by solid blocks of wood of the same size. A box filled with sand, might thus answer very well as a mortar stand, and certainly would not be subject to as much vibration as wood. If needful, a thick piece of wood, a little smaller than the box, so that it would slip inside it, might be placed on the sand, and thus would form a surface on which the mortar might be kept perpendicular.

UNCHANGEABLE MUCILAGE.

According to A. Vogel, a durable and unalterable mucilage may be prepared by precipitating a solution of gum arabic with ordinary alcohol in excess, pressing the precipitate, drying it, and redissolving it in water.

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DRUG MARKET.

NEW YORK, Tuesday Ev'g, May 28.

The past week has been a rather quiet one in the drug market, and but little demand is to be noted. The market is beginning to assume the quiet look which is generally expected about this season, although it is rather earlier this year than usual, and not much activity is now expected or looked for until the warm weather is over. Still for the season a fair trade is being done, as buyers are filling up their broken stocks with goods that are needed. There is no disposition shown to buy outside of this, and round lots are not moving. Stock-taking will soon be commenced and the closing of accounts for the past season, when it is to be hoped that the net results will show a decided improvement over the same period of last year. Prices as a rule are keeping very steady, and but little fluctuation is to be noted. This is owing to the fact that most all goods have got to such a point that no further reduction in price can be expected, as dealers prefer not to sell at a loss. The importations are falling off, and but few goods are now coming in.

Opium still keeps in the same position noted in our last and but little business is being done. Buyers are only taking parcels as wanted, and it would be difficult to place a round parcel, as no one cares at the moment to lay in a stock on speculation. The price is easy and a lot could be had without trouble at $3 50 gold in bond, but we do not hear of any sales at this. The new crop is said to be coming on finely and a fair out-turn is looked for. Should this prove to be the case low prices may be expected to rule for some time, as the stock in that case would be ample for all demands and but little advance could be looked for. This is the general feeling among buyers, and hence there is but little speculative feeling to be noted, all hands preferring to wait future developments. A moderate demand is to be noted for small parcels and about $4 65 is quoted, but we hear that less will buy.

Morphine is ruling rather quiet and but few orders are coming to hand. Prices are still quoted at $3 80, with only small sales making.

Quinine is also dull and there is not much enquiry, the trade being pretty fairly supplied. Quotations are still $3 75 from manufacturers, with small parcels a shade above this from outside holders.

Quicksilver is still ruling quiet and we do not hear of any sales making. Prices are still held at 47@48c as to quantity, but a parcel might be had a shade less.

Alcohol has not changed in price and there is still a fair demand to be noted both for home use and export. Holders are still quoting $2 02, but this could be shaded.

Aloes are in fair request for the season and prices are ruling steady in tone at 10½@11c for Cape and 27½@30c for Socotrine.

Arnica flowers are jobbing slowly and only small sales are reported at 11½@12c.

Balsam copaiba has ruled rather quiet and only a small enquiry is to be noted. Prices are about as last reported, holders quoting 32½@33c as to quantity.

Balsam tolu is still quoted at $1 20@1 25, but less would buy a parcel.

Bay rum is in fair demand and is ruling steady in price at $2 30@2 45.

Bromide potash has not been very active and prices are ruling easy at 45@53c.

Brimstone flour is in jobbing demand as wanted and the price is steady at 3¾c; roll is dull at 3c.

Burgundy pitch is also dull and is nominally held at 4½c, but we hear that this has been shaded.

Cantharides are not moving that we hear of and prices are still unchanged at $1@1 10.

Carbolic acid is selling fairly and prices are ruling steady in tone at 45@55c as to quality.

Chamomiles are in fair jobbing demand for the season and prices are ruling steady at 18@25c as to quality.

Camphor is moving fairly in parcels and prices are ruling about steady at 26c.

Canary seed have not been moving very freely since the late sales, but prices are still ruling firm in price and holders still quote $1 75 for Dutch, $1 80 for Smyrna, $2 05 for Spanish, and $2 50 for Sicily.

Castile soap is in fair jobbing demand and prices are ruling steady in tone at 7⅜@7½c for mottled and 14c for Conti white.

Castor oil is selling fairly for jobbing wants and prices are ruling steady at 12@12½c for Western and city.

Ergot has continued in fair jobbing demand and parcels are moving to a moderate extent with holders quoting 26c, though some ask a higher figure.

Ginger has been in fair jobbing request and we hear of sales of bleached Jamaica at 17½c; unbleached is still ruling steady with small sales at 15c, but for a prime article 18c is demanded.

Hempseed are not moving very freely and we only hear of small parcels of 10 and 15 bags at $1 50.

Iodide potass is in small demand but prices are ruling strong at $3 75.

Iodine is also firm and held at $5 with small sales making.

Citric acid is rather easy and is jobbing in small parcels at 61@62c.

Colocynth is very scarce and holders are asking 50c for whole and 55c for powdered.

Hellebore is ruling easy for white and the demand is very small at the moment. The stock is said to be very large and in many hands which has the tendency to weaken the price, which is quoted at 13c.

Gentian root is in jobbing demand with sales of 5 bale lots at 3⅞@4c.

Jalap is held at 21c with small sales.

Lycopodium is in small request at 33c.

Snake root is jobbing slowly and we hear of small parcels moving at 28c.

Spanish saffron is very firm in price, the stock being small and best is held at $10 with an upward tendency.

Spices are jobbing fairly though not active, and prices are ruling about steady mace 85@90c for prime and 67½@72½c for grinding; pepper 12⅜@12½c for Sumatra or Singapore; white held at 19½@21c; cassia 18½@21c, Batavia or China; Saigon 34@36c; chips 26@30c; cloves 36@38c; stems 13@13½c; nutmegs 80@85c; ginger 5⅞@6¼c for Calcutta or African, and pimento 15½c for prime.

ESSENTIAL OILS are in light demand and prices are rather easier.

Anis is in fair enquiry and we hear of sales of 2 and 3 case lots at $1 75.

Bergamot is jobbing fairly and rules steady in price, holders quoting $2 65@2 75 as to brand with sales of 20 cases in lots.

Lemon is in more demand but the orders are for small parcels, but a considerable amount of goods have been taken, and the price is ruling steady at $2 10@2 50.

Pennyroyal has not moved except in a small way and quotations are unchanged at $1 25. To place a lot, however, a lower figure would have to be accepted.

Peppermint is being taken to a fair extent both for home use and export, and the price is ruling steady in tone. For pure oil $1 70 is still quoted and for case oil $2 35@2 45 are the figures.

Rose is moving in fair jobbing parcels at $10@11.

Sassafras is moving in fair sized parcels and the price is steady at 40c.

Wintergreen is not moving very freely and we do not hear of any sales.

FOR SALE.

A Lot of Strictly Pure Oils—PENNYROYAL, PEPPERMINT, and WORMSEED, in Cans of 20 lbs.

Quality Guaranteed and Samples Furnished upon Application.

Bids Received for Quantities of 100 lbs. and over, and Correspondence solicited.

PETER OGIER,

DRUGGIST AND DEALER IN OILS —PENNYROYAL, WORMSEED, AND PEPPERMINT,

CAMBRIDGE, OHIO.

R. & S. CHEMICALS,
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ELLIS' MAGNESIA, &c.,
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SCAMMONY.
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POWDERED, GROUND AND CRUSHED,

DRUGS,	BARKS,
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ROOTS,	SEEDS
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R. HILLIER'S SONS & CO.,
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Drugs and Spices Powdered and Ground to order.

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Importers,
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SPECIALTIES.

Vanilla Beans—Every quality, and size.
Tonka Beans—Angostura.
Bay Rum—West India, finest.
Seeds—Anise, Coriander, Fennel, etc.
Roots—Calamus, Colombo, Rhubarb, etc.
Otto Rose—Ihmsen's Finest.
Cuttle Fish Bones.
Mustard seeds—All kinds.
Flowers—Arnica, Chamomile, etc.
Essential Oils—English, French, etc.

Refined Camphor,
Manufactured by the
RUMNEY CAMPHOR REFINERY,
Established 1824.
In cases or barrels, for sale in lots to suit, delivered f. o. b.
HENRY A. GOULD, Boston.
NEW YORK Office, 78 William St.

DRUG PRICE CURRENT,

IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

Alcohol, 95 per cent., ₩ gal	2 01 @2 02
Aloes, Cape (currency), ₩ lb	10½@ 11
" Socotrine	27 @ 30
" Socotrine, powdered	55 @ 60
" Barbadoes	@ 20
Curacoa	17 @ 20
Antimony, Regulus of gold	@ 14½
" powdered, common	@ 2
Arsenic, Powdered, gold	2½@ 2½
" Red	10 @ 10½
Arnica Flowers	11½@ 12
Arrowroot, Bermuda	@ 40
" St. Vincent	13 @ 15
" Jamaica	20 @
" E. I	5½@
Balsam Capivi	32½@ 35
" Fir, Canada, per gallon	@1 40
" Peru	@1 10
" Tolu	1 00 @1 25
Bark, Petayo	40 @ 60
" Sassafras, per lb	6 @ 6½
" Cascarilla "	6 @ 8
" Red Quill " best	@2 00
" " " powdered	@2 00
" Yellow, ₩ lb	3½@ 20
" Angostura	25 @ 35
" Calisaya	1 00@1 85
" Elm	13 @ 15
Bay Rum, ₩ gal gold	2 35 @ 2 45
Bromide Potash	45 @ 53
Berries, Juniper	2 @ 3
Brimstone, Am. Roll, ₩ lb, less 2 ₩ c	@ 3
" Flor Sulphur, " "	@ 3¾
Buchu Leaves, short	@ 7
" " long	60 @ 70
Blue Mass, American	@ 35
Burgundy Pitch	@ 4½
Cantharides	1 00@1 10
Carbolic Acid, prime	40 @ 55
Chloral Hydrate, bottles	@1 45
" Saame's	@1 65
" Scherings	@1 80
Chloroform	78 @ 80
Chamomile Flowers, German	18 @ 20
" Roman	@ 25
Citric Acid,	62 @ 63
Calomel	@ 60
Cassia buds	@ 24
Corrosive sub	@ 50
Cubeba	8½@ 9
Cuttlefish bone	@ 15
Ergot	25 @ 26
Gelatine, Cox., gold	18 75@
" French	60 @ 90
Ginger African (gold) ₩ lb	@ 6¾
" Jamaica, bleached, ₩ lb	@ 17½
" Cochin	@
" East India, gold	@ 6¾
Ginseng, Western	1 10@1 15
" Southern	1 10@1 15
Glucose	@ 5¾
Glycerine German	18 @ 19
" (English cases)	75 @ 77
" Hartmann, Laist & Co's distilled, chem. pure, 30c Beaume	17 @ 18
" W J M Gordon	17 @ 18
Grape Sugar	5¾ @ 6
Gum Arabic, 1st, Picked	40 @ 45
" " 2d "	25 @ 35
" " 3d "	17 @
" " 4th "	15 @
" Sorts (currency)	@
" Powdered White	30 @
" Gedda (gold)	6¾@
" Gamboge	@ 60
" Mastic	1 75 @2 00
" Myrrh, East India	28 @ 32
" " Turkey	30 @ 35
" Olibanum	15 @ 27
" Sandrac	26 @ 30
" Senegal	16 @ 19
" Tragacanth, Sorts	45 @ 55
" " White Flakey	75 @1 00
" " mixed	50 @ 60
" Assafoetida	13 @ 15
" Benzoin	45 @ 50
" Camphor	@ 26
" Elemi Aromatic	23 @
" Euphorbium	8 @ 10
" Galbanum	57½@ 60
" Gunac	35 @ 40
" Kino	12 @ 15
Harlem Oil	@ 3 00
Insect powder, pure Persian	35 @ 42½
" " Dalmatian	37 @ 42½
Iodide potass., American	@3 75
Iodine resublimed	@5 00
Isinglass, American prime	@1 40
"	@1 25
" German	@1 25
" Russian prime	3 50 @5 50
Kreosote	@ 85
Lavendar Flowers	4½@
Lunar Caustic	@ 89
Licorice Paste, Calabria Pignatelli, c'y	27 @ 29
" " Sicily	25 @ 28
" " Spanish Solid (gold)	26 @
" " Greek (gold)	19 @
" " Brand A.O.S	@ 15
" " M. & R., cs, 100 lbs	@ 35
" " Scudder's Stick	28½@ 30
" " Favorite	@ 25
" " Y & S	25 @ 30
" " El Gallo	@ 23
" Root	5 @ 8
" " powdered	5½@ 6
Lycopodium	@ 33
Magnesia carb. (currency)	19 @ 33
" calcined (gold)	@ 65
Manna	35 @ 70
Mercurial Ointment	33 @ 41
Morphine, sulphate, ₩ oz	@3 80
Moss Iceland	4½@
" Irish	5½@ 6
Musk, Chinese, grain	@ 35
" Tonquin, pods	9 00 @ 10
" Tmegrain	@20 00
Nitrous Ether	@ 34
Nux Vomica, pockets	5 @ 6
" " powdered, ₩ lb	19 @ 20
Oil Anise, gold	1 75@1 80
do Almonds, Bitter	5 75@6 00
do " Sweet	@ 49
do " Mazzuranna	7 50@
do Bay	18 00@20 00
do Bergamot, Sanderson's (gold)	@2 75
do " N.A. & Co.(gold)	@2 65
do " Jaegers (gold	@2 00
do Black Pepper	1 00 @
do Cassia (gold)	@ 75
do Castor City	13 @ 12½
do do Western	12 @ 12½
do Citronella, Native	@ 80
do " Winters'	@ 90
do Clove	@2 40
do Catenut	@ 75
do Croton, English	@1 10
do do Chaff, Ger., 10lb cans	@1 10
do Fennel	1 80 @2 25
do " Chaff	@1 50
do " sweet, French	@3 50
do Geranium, Rose	4 50 @10
do " French	12 00 @
do " Holsteins	@4 50
do Ginger	@ 16 00
do do Grass	@
do Horsemint, pure	2 50@4 00
do Hemlock, pure	@ 80
do Lavender	75 @1 25
do do Ounce, Chirs'	@3

do do Forte, Chiris'		@1 75
do do " Flamont		@1 85
do do Garden, best		@1 25
do do Flowers		@
do Lemon Sanderson's (gold)	2 40	@2 50
do " N. A. & Co. (gold)		@2 20
do " Jaegers (gold)		@2 50
do Lemongrass, Winters	1 75	@
do " Native	1 20	@1 25
do Marjolaine, French, best		@
do do do		@
do Melisse		@6 00
do Myrbane, English	34	@ 35
do do German	35	@ 38
do do American	30	@ 32
do Nutmegs		@4 75
do Neroli, ℥ ℔		@48 00
do Origanum, French, ℥ ℔		@ 80
do Orange, sweet, San's, 20 lb cans, gld		@2 40
do do do N. A & Co's do, gld		@2 00
do do bitter (gold)		@5 75
do do Jaegers, gold		@2 40
do Peppermint, cases		@3 55
do " Pure	1 75	@1 90
do Pennyroyal		@1 25
do Rose Kissanlik, gold	10 00	@11 00
do Rosemary	45	@1 25
do Sesame, per gallon		@1 10
do Sassafras		@ 40
do Spearmint		@1 50
do " cases		@
do Wintergreen	1 90	@2 00
do Wormseed		@
Opium, Turkey in bond (gold)		@3 50
" powdered		@
" as wanted		@1 60
Orange peel		@ 6½
" " ground	11	@ 12
Phosphorus		@ 60
Quicksilver (gold)	47	@ 48
Quinine, American, ℥ oz		@3 75
" Cincho	1 50	@ 75
Red Precipitate		@ 70
Roots, Colombo		@ 10
" Belladonna		@ 16
" Galangal	10	@ 10½
" Gentian	3½	@ 4
Ipecacuanhæ, Rio (gold)		@1 60
" Jalap, Vera Cruz	20	@ 22½
" Orris, Florentine	18	@ 22
" " Verona	11	@ 13
" Rhubarb, E. I., prime	50	@1 50
" " Dutch, trimmed		@4 50
" Sarsaparilla, Honduras best	23	@ 25
" " Mexican	9½	@ 10
" Squills, white		@ 8½
" Valerian, English, true	19	@ 20
" " Vermont		@ 16
" German	13	@ 14
" Seneka	55	@ 60
" Snake, Virginia	14	@ 24
" Aconite		@ 15
" Alkanet		@ 11
" Althea	18	@ 24
" Calamus split	13	@ 15
" " split and peeled	32	@ 35
" Golden Seal		@ 17
" Pink		@
" Rhatany	12½	@ 15
Rose Leaves	80	@ 90
Rosemary Flowers	97½	@
Saffron, American, bbls		@ 20
do Mexican		@ 18
do Spanish		@10 00
Sage		@ 3
Salicylic Acid	1 80	@2 25
Santonine		@12 50
Sugar of Milk	42½	@
" powdered	48	@ 50
Seeds, Anise, German	9	@ 11
" " Italian	13	@ 15
" " Spanish	12	@ 13
" Cardamom	1 75	@2 50
" Canary, Dutch		@1 75
" " Smyrna		@1 80
" " Spanish	2 05	@2 10
" " Sicily		@2 50
" Caraway, Dutch	9½	@ 10
" Coriander	6	@ 8
Colchicum		@ 23
Cummin	7	@ 8
Fennel	10	@ 12
Hemp	1 30	@1 50
" Millet		@ 5½
Mustard, Cal.	8½	@ 9
" brown		@ 5
" Trieste	6¾	@ 7
" " English, yellow		@ 8
" " German, yellow		@ 7½
" Poppy		@ 7
Rape English, per bushel		@3 12½
" " German		@2 75
" " Domestic		@2 37½
Senna, Alexandria	12	@ 16
East India	8	@ 11
" Tinnevelly	12	@ 13
Soap, Castile, mottled	cy	7¾ @ 7¾
" Conti's white	14	@ 14½
" Horse brand, white, gold		@ 11½
Tonqua Beans	1 15	@1 25
Vanilla Beans, Mexican	7 00	@ 11 00
Venice Turpentine		@ 20
W. P., Brown Southern		@ 28
do " Western		@ 27
do White, pure		@ 48
do Bunbleached		@ 42
White Precipitate		@ 80
Wood, Naptha, Crude	75	@ 90
" " Refined	100	@1 70

Price List of Sponges.

	Per lb.
Glove	25 @ 60
Slate	50 @ 70
Carriage, yellow	30 @ 70
Velvet	30 @ 70
Brown, S W	65 @ 90
Nassau, S W	$1 10 @1 15
Florida, S W	1 30 @1 50
Reef, No. 2	65 @ 90
" No. 1	1 15 @1 20
Coupee, Bathing	1 15 @2 00
Small "	1 15 @2 00
Forme "	1 50 @3 50

Zimoca, small	1 15	@1 25
" " and medium	1 50	@3 00
Potters	2 75	@4 50

Crushed, Ground and Powdered Drugs, Barks, Gums, Seeds and Spices.

Barks.

	Crushed.	Ground	Powdered.
Bayberry	7 @ 7½	8 @ 8½	23 @25
Butternut	7 @ 8	10 @11	
Canella	10 @11	12 @14	15 @16
Cascarilla	7 @ 8	11 @14	14 @15
Cherry	8 @ 9	8 @10	12 @13
Elm		9 @ 9½	13 @14
Hemlock	7 @ 8		12 @13
Lox			32 @34
Red, 1st		35 @40	40 @43
" 2d		9 @11	11 @12
White Oak	8 @ 9		12 @13
Yellow, 1st		10 @13	13 @14
" 2d		7 @ 9	7 @ 8
Prickly Ash	13 @14	15 @16	18 @19
Poplar	6 @ 7		11 @12
Sassafras	9 @ 9½	11 @13	13 @14
Soap	16 @17	16 @17	

Berries.

Cubeb			12½@13½
Juniper	6 @ 7	7 @ 9	8 @ 9
Laurel		12 @13	14 @15

Herbs.

Balmony			16 @17
Lobella			15 @16
Peppermint, Ger.			26 @27
" Amer.			16 @17
Sage			9 @10
Scullcap			22 @23
Sweet Marjoram			23 @24
Summer Savory			18 @19
Thyme			16 @17

Leaves.

Aconite			20 @21
Buchu			15 @16
Belladonna			26 @27
Cicuta			18 @19
Deer Tongue		11 @12	
Digitalis			17 @18
Henbane			22 @23
Laurel		10 @11	
Savin			17 @18
Senna, Alex		21 @24	23@ 24
" E. I		15 @16	15 @16
Stramonium			18 @19
Uva Ursi		15 @16	15 @16

Flowers.

Kousso			85
Lavender		8½@ 9	12 @13
Melilot		20 @21	

Gums.

Aloes, Barbadoes			27 @29
" Bonaire			25 @27
" Cape			18 @19
" Socotrine			29 @60
Arabic, 1st			53
" 2d, A			40
" 2d, B			36 @37
" 3d			32 @33
" 4th			30 @31
" 5th			25 @27
" gr 1st qual			52 @54
Assafœtida			25 @26
Benzoin			65 @66
Catechu			17 @18
Euphorbium			28 @30
Gamboge			67 @68
Guiac			40 @41
Kino			25 @26
Myrrh, Turkey	24	@35	32 @33
Olibanum			27 @29
Tragacanth, 1st			1 20 @1 25
" 2d			90 @93

Roots.

Aconite		20 @22	22 @23
Althea			25 @26
Angelica	17 @18	21 @22	20 @21
Beth		18 @19	20 @21
Bitter	20 @21	24 @25	26 @27
Blackberry	11 @12	14 @15	
Blood	8½@ 9½	10 @11	12 @12½
Burdock	14 @15	17 @18	20 @21
Calamus	14 @15	16 @19	18 @19
Canada Snake	16 @17	20 @23	25 @26
Cohosh, black	6½@ 7	8 @ 9	13 @14
" blue	10 @11	12 @15	14 @15
Colchicum	15 @16	18 @21	21 @22
Columbo	12 @13	14 @16	15 @16
Comfrey	12 @13	15 @17	16 @17
Cranesbill	13 @13	15 @17	17 @18
Culvers	15 @16	15 @18	18 @19
Dandelion	16 @17	20 @23	23 @25
Elecampane	9 @ 9½	10 @12	12½@13
Galangal	13 @14	14 @16	15 @16
Gentian	7 @ 8	8 @ 9	8½@ 9
Golden Seal	17 @18	20 @21	20 @21
Hellebore, white			14 @15
black			20 @21
Indian turnip		18 @20	20 @21
Ipecac		1 75	1 75 1 80
Jalap		27 @30	28 @29
Lady slipper	15 @16	17 @20	20 @21
Licorice root	6 @ 7	6 @12	7 @11
Lovage		18 @19	19 @20
Mandrake	7 @ 8	9 @12	11½@12½
Orris, Florentine		23 @27	29 @30
" Verona		15 @16	15 @16
Pareira Brava	29 @20	30 @33	36 @38
Pink			
Pleurisy	16 @17	18 @21	21 @22
Poke	8½@ 9	11 @12	11½@12½
Rhatany	21 @22	23 @25	25 @31
Rhubarb		50 @80	40 @80
Salep			70 @75
Sarsaparilla, Am		14 @15	
" Hon		28 @36	38 @39
" Mex		14 @24	23 @24
Seneka		80 @82	80 @82
Skunk cabbage	16 @17	19 @20	21 @22
Snake root, Va			24 @25
Spikenard	11 @12	16 @18	18 @20
Stillingia	12 @13	14 @17	18 @19
Squills		14 @16	26 @21
Unicorn	17 @19	18 @22	23 @24
Valerian, Eng	24 @25	25 @28	31 @32
" German	15 @16	18 @19	18 @19
" Vermo	18 @19	19 @21	21 @22
Yellow Dock	11 @12	16 @17	17 @16

Seeds.

Anise			15 @15
Caraway			17 @18
Cardamon			190 @195
Celery			29 @30
Colchicum		30 @31	31 @32
Coriander			14 @15
Cummin			16 @17
Fennel			17 @18
Flaxseed			4
Foenugreek		4½@ 5	
Lobella			29 @30
Mustard, Black		12 @13	12 @13
Stramonium			18 @20
Wormseed, Levant			26 @27
" Amer.			12 @15

Spices.

Allspice			19 @20
Cassia, China			28 @29
" Saigon			44 @45
Cayenne, African			17 @19
" Amer			14 @15
Cinnamon, Ceylon			1 15 @1 16
Cloves			46 @47
Ginger, African		9 @10	9½@11½
" Race		8 @ 9	9 @10½
" Jamaica	18 @19	18½@20	18½@20
Mace			96 @97
Mustard			25 @26
Pepper, Black			16 @16½
" White			29 @30

Sundries.

Alum			6½@ 7
Antimony, Needle			15 @16
" Black			2 @ 2½
Argols, Red			7 @ 7½
Blue Vitriol			17 @18
Borax			12 @12½
Cantharides, Russ			1 18
Cantharides, Chinese			80
Castile Soap, W			39 @40
Chalk, French			4 @ 5
Charcoal Willow			9 @10
" Common			3½@ 5
Cobalt			22 @24
Cochineal			73 @75
Colocynth Apple			55 @60
Copperas			4½@ 5
Cuttlefish			23 @24
Ergot		34 @35	34 @36
Fuller's earth			4 @ 5
Guarana			1 80 @1 85
Licorice, Calabria			34 @36
Lupuline			
Nutgalls		21 @24	24 @25
Nux vomica		15 @16	19 @20
Orange apples	10 @10½	12 @13	14 @15
Orange peel, sweet		8½@ 9	19 @20
" bitter		20 @21	
Potash, chlorate			28 @30
Rotton stone			4 @ 4½
Sal ammoniac			18 @20
Sugar of milk			46 @47
" lead			32 @33
Thompsoni'n compos'n, in 1 oz. papers			30 @31
Thompson'n compos'n, in 2 oz. papers			23 @24
Thompson'n compos'n, in 4 oz. papers			22 @23
Thompson'n compos'n, in bulk			16 @17
Turmeric, light		9 @9	10½@11
" dark		9 @9	10 @10½
" yellow			8 @10
Verdigris			40 41

Fine Chemicals.

These are list prices, and jobbers have margin for 10 per cent.

Acid, acetic, U. S. P	lb	20
" " (C. P.) per lb		35
" benzoic, English	oz	26
" boracic	lb	40
" butyric	lb	2 75
" chromic	oz	25
" Gallic, in oz vials	oz	15
" " in bulk	lb	1 85
" hydrocyanic, diluted, U. S. P	oz	7
" hypophosphorous, solut	lb	3 60
" " "	oz	20
" lactic, concentrated		80
" " diluted	oz	25
" muriatic, chem. pure	lb	26
" " commercial, in carboys	lb	2½
" " " pale	lb	2½
" nitric, chem. pure	lb	28
" nitrous, fuming	lb	30
" phosphoric, glacial	lb	1 10
" " "	oz	10
" " diluted, U. S. P	lb	25
" " made from Phosphorus	lb	35
" Pyrogallic	oz	42
" Succinic	oz	45
" Sulfurous, Solution	lb	20
" Tannic	lb	1 90
" Valcelanic	oz	40
Aconita	½ oz	2 25
Aloin	oz	2 00
Alum	lb	2½
" Chrome	lb	45
" Ammonia Ferric	lb	60
" " " oz vials	oz	7
Ammonia, water of, U. S. P	lb	5
" stronger, U. S. P	lb	16
" spirit	lb	42
" aromatic	l	47
Ammonium, Arsen'ate	oz	40
" Benzoate	oz	60
" Bromide	lb	73
" in oz vials	oz	8
Chloride, powdered	lb	24
" granular	lb	30
Citrate	oz	16
Hydrosulphuret	lb	80
" Hypophosphite	lb	4 10
" " in oz vials	oz	27
" Iodide	oz	56
" Nitrate, crystals	lb	33
" ½ fused	lb	33
" " granular	lb	33
" Oxalate	lb	1 25
Ammonium Phosphate	lb	1 25
" Sulphate [in casks, 5½]	lb	7
" Sulpho-carbolate	oz	20
" Valerianate, crystals	oz	43
Amygdalin, ½ths	oz	2 75
Amyl, Acetate of oxide	lb	3 25
" Nitrite	oz	35
Antimony, Chloride, crystals	lb	2 75
Solution (butter of antim.)	lb	25
" Diaphoretic	lb	1 75
" Oxide, white	lb	65
" Sulphurated (Precip. Sulph)	lb	55
" Potassium, Tart., powd	lb	75
" " " crystals	lb	85
Arsenic, Solution (Fowler's)	lb	18
" Iodide	oz	63
" Mercury Iodide Sol (Donovan's)	lb	28
Asparagin, ½ths	oz	2 00
Atropia, in ½ oz vials	oz	14 00
" Sulphate, in ½ oz vials	oz	13 00
" Valerianate	oz	14 00
Barium, Acetate	oz	20
" Carbonate	lb	25
" Chloride, re-crystalized	lb	18
" Nitrate	lb	20
Oxide (baryta, pure)	oz	25
Beboerine, pure	oz	2 60
" Sulphate	oz	1 80
Bismuth	lb	2 20
" Citrate	oz	40
" & Ammonia Citrate	oz	40
" " " solution	lt	40
" Oxychloride	lb	2 15
" Subcarbonate	lb	2 65
" Subnitrate	lb	2 15
" Tannate	oz	60
" Valerianate, ½ oz vials	oz	1 00
Black Drop	lb	2 25
Blue Pill, in lb jars	lb	43
" " powdered, in 1 lb bottles	lb	70
Blue Vitriol, in casks and bbls	lb	7½
Bromine	lb	70
"	oz	8
Brucia	oz	3 25
" Sulphate	oz	3 25
Cadmium	lb	2 25
" Bromide	oz	25
" Iodide	oz	50
" Sulphate	oz	25
Caffein	oz	3 25
" Citrate	oz	3 25
Calcium, Bromide	oz	15
" "	lb	2 00
" Carb. precip	lb	14
" Chloride	lb	60
" Hypophosphite	lb	2 40
" " in oz vials	oz	17
" Sodium Hypophosphite	lb	3 75
" " " in oz vials	oz	2
Calcium Iodide	oz	54
" Phosphate, precip	lb	34
" Sulphite	lb	25
" in 16 oz bottles	doz	1 25
" in 16 oz cartons	doz	1 25
" Sulpho-carbolate	oz	20
" Sulphuret	oz	4
Calomel, Hydrosublimed, in 25 lb bxs	lb	72
" " in lb bottles	lb	73
Camphor, Mono-bromated	oz	50
Carbon, bisulphuret	lb	28
Carbonate of ammonia (re-sublimed		75
Cerium, Nitrate	oz	65
" Oxalate	oz	22
Chinoidine, Purified	lb	1 85
"	oz	18
Chloroform	lb	85
Chromium, Chloride, Solution	oz	30
Cinchonia, in oz vials	oz	43
" Sulph, in oz vials	oz	43
Cinchonidia, Sulph	oz	85
Cinnabar	lb	1 40
Citrine Ointment	lb	44
Codeia, in ½ oz vials	oz	3 75
Collodion	lb	90
" Cantharidal	lb	2 00
Copper, Ammoniated		1 00
" Arseniate	o	45
" Arsenite	oz	25
" Cyanide	oz	2
Iodide	oz	4
" Nitrate	lb	65
" Oxide, black	lb	1 75
" " " in oz vials	oz	
" Sulphate (see Blue Vitriol)	cwt	

fied	lb	30
Corrosive Sublimate, in 25 lb boxes	lb	62
Creosote Commercial	lb	75
Crocus Martis	lb	13
" Metallorum, powdered	lb	40
Cubebin, ¼ths	oz	10 00
DELPHINIA, ¼ oz vials	¼ oz	4 50
Dextrin	lb	14
Dover's Powder	lb	1 40
Acid, pyrogallic	oz	45
" succinic	oz	45
sulphurous, solution	lb	20
tannic	lb	1 95
" Valerianic	oz	40
conita, in ¼ oz vials	¼ oz	2 40
Aloin	oz	2 10
Alum	lb	2½
" Chrome	lb	45
" Ammonio-ferric	lb	60
ELATERIUM	oz	6 75
Emetia, ¼ oz vials	oz	3 50
Epsom Salt	lb	2½
Ergotin, ¼ oz vials		55
Ether, Acetic	lb	80
Butyraceous	lb	1 80
Butyric	lb	2 60
Chloric	lb	80
" concentrated		1 00
Ether Spt. Nitr. U. S. P., in carb	lb	41
" Sulphuric, U. S. P., in carboys	lb	60
washed Letheon	lb	65
" " concentrated	lb	68
Extract Cinchona, precipitated	lb	1 85
" " oz pots.	oz	16
" Opium, 1 oz jars	oz	1 00
" Nux Vomica		30
GLYCERIN, pure	lb	70
Gold, Chloride, 15 grain bottles	doz	5 60
an Sodium, Chloride	doz	2 80
" Oxide, 15 grain bottles	doz	11 00
" " ¼ oz vials	oz	27 00
Garnville's Lotion	lb	38
HOFFMANN'S ANODYNE	lb	42
Iodine, Resublimed	lb	5 50
" Bromide	oz	1 00
" " Solution, 15 per cent.	oz	38
" Chloride	oz	90
Iodoform	oz	95
Iron, cohollized, Limatura	lb	35
" Ammoniated, Flores Martiales	lb	35
" Arseniate, in oz vials	oz	30
" Bromide, in oz vials	oz	20
" Carb Drops, Rubigo Ferri	lb	16
" Carb Precip	lb	20
" " " 100 lbs.	lb	19
" Proto, Vallett's Mas bulk	lb	40
" Citrate, U. S. P.	lb	8
" " in oz vials	oz	8
" " Soluble	lb	85
and Ammonium, Citrate	lb	85
and Magnesium, Citrate	oz	8
and Manganese, Citrate	o	
and Quinia, Citrate, Sol.	lb	12 00
Iron, and Strychnia, Citrate	oz	20
Chloride	lb	70
" Solut, for making tinct.	pint	22
Chloride, Tinct., in carbs 40	lb	32
" Ferrocyanide	lb	80
" " in oz vials	oz	7
" Hydr. Oxide, Ant. for Arsenic	lb	40
" Hypophosphite	lb	4 00
" " in oz vials	oz	26
Iodide, in oz vials	oz	46
" " Syrup, U. S. P.	lb	68
" Lactate, in oz vials	oz	10
" Nitrate, in carbovs, 10	lb	11
" Oxide, Black	lb	40
" Pernitrate, Solution	lb	35
Phosphate	lb	52
Pyrophosphate, Plates	lb	85
" " in oz vials	oz	8
" Reduced, Iron by hydrogen	lb	1 25
" " in oz vials	oz	11
Iron Sulphate, Crystals	lb	6
" " in bbls	lb	5
" Dried	lb	18
Subs iph, Monsel's Powder	lb	65
" " in oz vials	oz	6
Sol., U. S. P., Monsel's Solution	lb	35
and Ammonium, Proto-sulphate	lb	16
" Sulpho-Carbolate	oz	20
" Sulphuret	lb	25
Tannate	oz	35
and Ammonium, Tartrate	lb	70
" " in oz vials	oz	8
and Potassium, Tartrate, powd	lb	60
" " plates	lb	70
" " oz vials	oz	
on, Tersulphate, Sol., U. S. P.	lb	25
" Valerianate, oz vials	oz	40
¼ and ½ oz vials	oz	40
KERMES MINERAL	lb	1 30
LACTUCARIUM		5 00
" oz	oz	25
Lap s Calaminaris	lb	8
Lead, Acetate, purified	lb	40
" Chloride	oz	25
Iodide	oz	43
" Nitrate	lb	16
" Subacet. Sol., Goulard's Ext	lb	20
" Tannate	oz	35
Lime, Carb. Precip.		
" Hypophosphite		
" and Soda Hypophosphite		See Calcium
Phosphate, precip		
Sulphite		
Sulpho-Carbolate		
Lithium, Bromide	oz	55
Carbonate	oz	50
" Citrate	oz	55
" Iodide	oz	1 10
Lunar Caustic, pure	oz	32
" " No. 2, 67 per cent. Nitrate Silver	oz	60
in cones with 5 per cent.	lb	1 10
Lupulin	lb	80
MAGNESIUM, Bromide	oz	50
" Hypophosphite	lb	6 00
n oz vials	oz	40
Iodide	oz	70
Oxide, heavy (heavy calcined Magnesia) in bulk	lb	1 50
" In square bottles, 12 in a box	doz	2 00
Do., do	gross	20 00
Sulphite	lb	35
Manganese, Black Oxide	lb	6
Bromide	oz	35
Carb	oz	30

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